The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1516.—Vol. XXXIV. LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864. (WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

Original Correspondence.

GOLD MINING IN WALES—1863-1864.

SIR,—I am not over-anxious to rush into print. I was in expectation that a more able pen than mine would, ere this, have entered the lists in defence of Welsh Gold Mining. In the middle of August Mr. Hunt's statistical account of the mineral wealth of the British Isles appeared in the *Times*. On the face of that account, and the remarks of Mr. Hunt, echoed by the Thunderer's own roar, Welsh gold mining cuts a very sorry figure indeed. One of your own weekly contributers has also joined in the general denial of this important branch of British industry. I quote from the remarks which appeared in the Journal of August 20:—

"Mr. Hunt's Statistics of Mineral Wealth for the last year threw some light upon the results of the gold mining operations that have been carried on for some time past in North Wales, and will, no doubt, tend to divert the attention of those adventurous capitalists whose money has carried them on from what many of them must by this time have found most unsatisfactory speculations to the more promising results of lead, tin, and copper mining. There are, it appears, 23 companies carrying on operations in the gold mines of North Wales, but the quantity of the precious metal obtained in 1863 was no more than 552 ozs. What the expenditure may have been I do not know, but it must have been very large; and as only two of the 23 mines produced gold during the year, and that to the value of only 1747*l.*, it would appear to be a terribly losing species of adventure; and the capitalists who have embarked in it must be pretty well satisfied that they might have employed their money much more profitably than in exploring for gold in the Principality."—I must, however, in justice to your contributer, extend this lengthened quotation, and give the favourable part of it:—"It must not be understood, however, that all the adventures excepting two have turned out blanks. The Vigra and Clogau has returned its shareholders more than 50 per cent. upon their investments," &c.

Now, Mr. Editor, the first part of the quotation I have made is as heavy a dash of cold water as any yet thrown on Welsh gold mining; and the question arises, is there any explanation to give? I think there is. I have headed this article 1863-1864. Now, let it be understood by all those whom it may concern that 1863 was not a year of gold mining proper. England knows something in her railway annals about the "Battle of the Gauges," and railway companies know it to their cost, and feel the effects up to the present day. Twenty years have not yet cured the sores. Well, Sir, 1863 will be known in the annals of Welsh gold mining as the year of the "Battle of the Machinists!" During the year 1862 the success of Clogan was so splendid—20,000*l.* and upwards profit on the year—300 ozs. of gold a week a mere bagatelle—specimens of gold quartz rivalling all parts of the world in richness, and all extracted through the hitherto neglected Britten and Berdan processes, and for which John Parry got the Exhibition medal, "as being the first successful and profitable result of gold mining in Great Britain." There is no doubt that John Parry and the Clogau's success fired the ambition of a great number of mechanical geniuses —those who were experienced in gold mining, and those who were not. In the autumn of 1862 Berdan's machines were knocked down like nine pins, and after that numberless machines and processes for extracting gold were proposed, offered, advocated, accepted, put up, and the majority of them on the "nothing-like-leather principle." No sooner up than they were down again; "they would not do." That is a brief history of the past two years; but, as I before stated, the year 1863 was the year of the "Battle of the Machinists." Do not be surprised at the golden results being only 552 ozs., 1747*l.* Your correspondent, in his article, writes—"What the expenditure may have been I do not know; but it *must* have been very large" (I have italicised the must). That remark looks very like judging the case with a foregone conclusion. So far as the mining for gold proper went, the money laid out during the year neither "must" have been very large nor *was* very large. The whole money expended on Welsh gold mining during the year 1863 in all the mines put together *was not equal to the expenditure of one ordinary Cornish or Welsh lead or copper mine.* On referring to the columns of the *Mining Journal* a great part of the paper war will be found there, and in oft-repeated reports will it be found that—"We are not putting up any machinery till we know the result of so and so's process."

During the whole of this war John "Bull" and John "Bear" were at work. Grizzly John generally resided in London, and John the Beefeater in Dolgelley. In other words, the best place to buy shares was in London; the best place to sell them was in Dolgelly. Thus showing that those nearest the mines placed the greatest confidence in them. That fact remains up to the present day. John "Bear," however, continues successfully at work. He hugs so hard, and tears down so fierce, that he has frightened the confidence out of many a gold mine shareholder. I will dismiss 1863 by saying never again, I believe, will Welsh gold mining experience so disastrous and impoverished a year. You may dissolve a dozen Dolfrwynogs, and shut up a host of St. David's, but Welsh gold mining will now work its way onwards.

Now, for 1864. How does it stand in comparison with 1863? Better, considerably better; there is some comfort in that. When three-fourths of the year is only on the point of passing, we are able to see already that a great increase in the produce of gold is going on. May all the lead, copper, and tin mines of the kingdom show as good an increase! If they will —"There's a good time coming, boys, wait a little longer."

Fact the first for 1864.—The Vigra and Clogau Gold Mine has divided 30s. per share, and produced 2000 ozs. of gold, worth 6200*l.*

Fact the second.—Clogau has already given more gold than during the whole of the year 1863, and the lower part of the mine is driving so near the rich bunch of gold, that with ordinary speed it ought to be cut before the end of September.

Fact the third.—The Welsh Gold Mining Company have received during the *month* of August past 137 ozs. of gold, from 109 tons of quartz, being 25 dwts. per ton.

Fact the fourth.—Castell Carn Dochan has retured 72 ozs. of gold from 12 tons of quartz, being 6 ozs. or 120 dwts. per ton, and that in a regular manner, as the weekly reports in the Journal show.

Fact the fifth.—The Prince of Wales mine shaft was unwatered, and visible gold discovered, as rich as a fair specimen of copper ore from a lode in a new mine. Had many of the mines in Cornwall given as rich a stone of copper as I have seen of gold from this mine, there would have been the wildest excitement, and shares up.

Fact the sixth.—Gold, visible gold, has been discovered in at least fourteen places in Gwynfynydd. It is rather surprising that this gold was not discovered sooner, as that is the only place—at least, discernibly so—in which the Ordnance Survey Map points out gold.

I will not trespass on your valuable space by multiplying further facts. The above are all patent (I have not a single share in, nor have I anything to do with any one of the above mines). Although they are facts, some folks draw curious conclusions from them. For example, one writer, in noticing that Castell Carn Dochan gave upwards of 6 ozs. of gold per ton, remarked that "that quantity was not sufficient to pay for working!" I want to know why a Welsh gold-producing mine will not pay? Let us look at gold quartz mining in Australia, where labour and materials are higher priced than in the Principality of Wales. Here is one of the last accounts of the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold:—Quartz crushed in the month of May, 2776 tons, yielding 726 ozs., and averaging 5¼ dwts. per ton: the receipts, 1426*l.*; profit (after payment of 977*l.*), 449*l.* Thus, in Australia an average yield of 5¼ dwts. per ton gives a profit of 449*l.*, whilst it is confidently affirmed that Castell Carn Dochan Welsh Mine, with a yield of 120 dwts. per ton, nearly twelve times as rich as the Australian, will not pay a profit. This mine, worked on the Australian scale of 2700 tons per month, giving 6 ozs. of gold per ton, would yield 16,656 ozs. of gold per month, and a monthly profit—of what? Why a sum so enormous that it would throw entirely into the shade every mine in the kingdom. The shareholders in this mine, a few of them at all events, are extensively connected with British mines, and their hands should be strengthened and spirits sustained by every well-wisher to mining, be he broker, purser, captain, or adventurer in copper, lead, or tin. There never was a greater error to fall into than to view Welsh gold mining as antagonistic to copper, lead, or tin mining. The people who succeed in gold mining are the people to invest in other mines, and it is nothing but a misapprehension as to the true state of the question that prevents Welsh gold mining being recognised as part and parcel of the legitimate mining industry of the country. I am old enough to remember Welsh mining in all its branches decried as totally profitless; yet for all that it stands well at present. Yes, considering the smallness of its size, better than any other part of the United Kingdom. In last week's Journal it was stated that during the month of August the dividends declared on British mines amounted to 34,936*l.* Welsh mines contributed to this 20,100*l.*, or 62 per cent. of the whole. The readers of the Journal may believe the fact or not, but Merionethshire is a county where there are quartz veins literally overflowing with gold. That is not overstating the case, as they may go and test them at random, and in every ton of quartz broken, even on the very surface, a perceptible quantity of gold will be found, from 1 to 2 dwts. per ton. These gold veins have not as yet been worked systematically, except in one or two intances. In no instance has there been anything like 100 fathoms per month of quartz mined from a fair depth, and the whole tested for gold. Let it be borne in mind also that when so many ounces of gold per ton is mentioned, the value of 1 oz. of gold is equal in value to 1 ton of copper ore from several mines. For instance, at the last sale of copper ore at Camborne, out of 2837 tons and upwards, 650 tons sold for less than the value of 1 oz. of gold per ton. Again, when Castell Carn Dochan yield is called 6 ozs. per ton, it should be recollected how many tons of quartz a fathom contains. A fathom of gold quartz giving 6 ozs. per ton, would be valued at upwards of 300*l.* per fathom. I trust that the above remarks will obtain for Welsh gold mining a more just appreciation of its merits than the present fashion or whim appears to be.—*Dolcæradog, Sept. 7.* EDWARD DAVIES.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF MINES.

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your widely-circulated Journal, as the most perceptible channel by which the attention of any disinterested mining investor may be led to view the great disparity at present existing between the fictitious and intrinsic value of several mines; some selling at exorbitant prices, whilst others of equal promise are proportionately low, and would be found more remunerative to the *bona fide* investor at the present reduced prices. I will enumerate a few instances:—

TIN MINES.—Great Wheal Vor, now selling at 28*l.* per share, or 166,000*l.*, giving a dividend only of 12s. three-monthly, compared with Providence Mines, selling at 38*l.* a share, or 40,000*l.*, with a dividend of 20s. three-monthly; Tincroft selling at 19*l.* 10s., or 115,000*l.*, with a dividend of 10s., compared with Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), selling at 5*l.* a share, or 20,000*l.*, with a dividend of 5s. per share, or Kitty (Lelant), selling at 10s. a share, or 10,000*l.*, with a dividend of 7s. 6d. per share.

COPPER MINES.—South Caradon, selling at 270,000*l.*, at the rate of 520*l.* a share, with a dividend of 6*l.* bi-monthly; whilst West Seton and Wheal Seton are selling at 85,000*l.*, or 250*l.* a share, with a 4*l.* bi-monthly dividend, with every prospect of an increase; East Caradon, selling at 112,000*l.*, or 27*l.* 10s. a share, will shortly have to reduce the dividends; Marke Valley, selling at 45,000*l.*, or 5*l.* a share, just paying the costs of the mine; Glasgow Caradon, selling at 90,000*l.*, or 3*l.* a share, with returns not sufficient to meet the cost, and with but little chance of doing so; East Grenville, selling at 46,000*l.*, or 7*l.* 15s. a share, with no view of paying cost on the present lode of copper ore driven through, as it will, no doubt, eventually turn out to be a tin mine in depth, similar to West Frances and Wheal Grenville, immediately adjoining, at deeper levels, whilst East Carn Brea is selling at the same price, with good courses of ore laid open, and extensive machinery, about to commence dividends, and promising to be one of the leading copper mines of the district.

LEAD MINES.—West Chiverton, selling at the enormous sum of 200,000*l.*, or 65*l.* a share, with a 15s. dividend only, a greater price per share than East Wheal Rose when at 120*l.* per share, whilst Herodsfoot is selling at 30,000*l.*, or 38*l.* 10s. a share, with a regular dividend of 35s. a share; Trelawny is selling at 20,000*l.*, or 19*l.* 10s. a share, giving a corresponding dividend of 12s. 6d. a share, and Mary Ann at 15,000*l.*, or 14*l.* 10s. a share, giving a 10s. dividend.

Several other instances might be enumerated, but this may suffice to show that many mines are selling far above their intrinsic value, and great caution should be exercised by investors in buying at such prices, whilst other stock at lower rates are equally remunerative; as a proof, contrast some of the stock already named—Great Wheal Vor, a short time since were 40*l.*, now 28*l.*; East Caradon, not long since selling at 54*l.* a share, now 27*l.*; Marke Valley, at 10*l.*, now 4*l.* 15s.; Glasgow Caradon, at 6*l.*, now 3*l.*; East Lovell, at 25*l.*, now 8*l.* I merely want to show the fallacy of buying at such unreasonable prices. VERAX.

Redruth, Sept. 8.

QUARRIES AND QUARRYING—No. III.

LLANGYNOG, TYDDYN SHEFFREYS, AND ARTHOG QUARRIES.

SIR,—As I have been busy lately, I failed to accomplish my promise—however, better late than never. As intimated in my last, I visited the above district; and, as I was obliged to make a stay of nearly a fortnight at Llangynog, I had an ample opportunity of looking into its construction. I found, by going from Llan-y-mawddwy, through Llanwddun to Llangynog, that the formation is much the same as of North Wales generally—primitive, intermixed with granite. I also found what I should call a stray layer of lime rock traversing the granite between the two last places; and I also found alluvial lime rock in the river below, evidently washed down from the layer of lime I passed over.

The LLANGYNOG QUARRIES, which consist of four in number, are worked on a very limited scale—indeed, three of them are new quarries, and are now doing their preliminary work. The largest of them, Craig Hiriaeth, employs but about forty men, and has never been worked on a large scale. This may be attributed to two or three causes—such as the capabilities of the place not being known; the great inconvenience and expense arising from the transit means; and I understand the old quarry was formerly in the hands of a very inefficient company, who were deficient of means or spirit, or perhaps both, to work the quarry with vigour. These obstacles are since removed, as the old quarry is now in the possession of an able company, of which the principal is Capt. Ironmonger, Col. Pennant's manager; and two others, the Gribbin and the Glanrafon, are the property of most respectable and able companies from Leominster, who are determined to give them a fair trial, as they certainly deserve. Also, a railway is now in course of formation from Llanfyllin there; this will remove every transit inconvenience, and will greatly enhance the value of the quarry property. There is one thing I noticed, the which I had not the time to look into minutely, the vein on the west side of the valley inclines 28° west, while the one on the other side makes about the same angle east inclination; the vein on the east side is greatly interstratified with granite, while the other is not interstratified. Now, the questions that naturally suggest themselves for a solution here are—What causes this periclinalism? and how is one side interstratified, while the other is free from it? A person on the spot, who understood something of geology, offered us a solution; but as we did not consider his elucidation natural, we leave every one to form their own opinion of this phenomenon. The quarries of this place, owing to the inclination of the vein into the mountain, do not appear to be designed for working on a very large scale; yet, owing to the good quality of the slate, the freeness of the rock from extraneous or foul admixtures, and the workable nature of the blocks, they will pay well for working.

ARTHOG AND TYDDYN SHEFFREYS QUARRIES.—Your readers, very probably, have not heard of these before: be this as it may, they are likely to make two first-class quarries; and, no doubt, will form one of the most important quarry districts of Wales. We feel that this is saying a great deal; but, at the same time, every one that has visited them seem to be of the same opinion. They are situate at a place called Llwyngwril, opposite Barmouth, consequently within about a mile of the shipping port. A company has lately been formed, with 50,000*l.* capital, to work Tyddyn Sheffreys. Some idea can be formed of its value, when we state that Mr. David Jones, of Dolgelley, the worthy resident director, formed a company for it in a few days. There are now about sixty men employed, and preparations are being made to work on a very large scale. The Arthog is an old quarry, and although worked hitherto on a limited scale, its capabilities have been well proved. This quarry will also be worked on a large scale; and it needs no great prophetic powers to see what the results will be. As my time was short there the last visit, and I very probably shall go there again soon, I may resume this at a future time. S. JENKINS,
Quarry Inspector.
Dinas Mawddwy, Sept. 5.

"QUARRIES AND QUARRYING—No. I."

SIR,—My attention has been called to a series of letters in the Journal on this subject, and with your permission I beg to offer a few remarks, with the view of removing some erroneous impressions conveyed by the writer, Mr. Samuel Jenkins, slate inspector.

1. THE CARNARVON DISTRICT.—"The general character of its veins is that they lie nearly at right angles." Our author does not inform us at right angles with what. "The extent of the veins are very different; the two most remarkable are Col. Pennant's and Mr. Assheton Smith's. They are situated near a village called Bethesda, and, properly speaking, the village owes its existence to the quarries. There is no regular vein here, but a vast formation; in fact, a mountain of slate." There are three veins worked at Col. Pennant's which run as regular as any veins that were ever seen, the red, blue, and grey colour, besides the vein seen on the Holyhead road, near the Braich Melyn toll-gate. There is also a fine vein of green slate worked on the south of the quarry. These veins can be traced to Ogwen river, and two of them to Afon-y-Gaseg, east of the quarry. The three principal veins can be traced to Marchlyn, and from thence to Clogwyn-y-Gigfran, the upper part of Mr. Smith's quarry. So far from being a mountain of slate, the rock forming the side of the red vein can be traced from Moel Faban to the other side of Glyn Padarn. The veins have not deviated the least in their course since the quarry was first touched. Mr. Jenkins further declares that Col. Pennant's and Mr. Smith's quarries are near the village of Bethesda. This is not the case; Mr. Smith's quarry is the other side of a large range of mountains some miles off, and Bethesda owes no more its existence to it than does the Isle of Man. "These two quarries are one on each side of the mountain, facing each other." This is a misstatement, and would almost lead one to suppose that Mr. Jenkins never saw the one nor the other. They are back to back, one facing east the other west. "Col. Pennant's quarry paid 250,000*l.* profit last year." This quarry never paid more than 115,000*l.* a year, and if need be I can prove this. Our author says, "that an occasional post is met with." Not occasional, but they run as regular as the veins they are embedded in.

2. THE FESTINIOG DISTRICT.—"All the Festiniog quarries appear to be on the same vein." I did not think that anyone could be found bold enough to advocate such an idea, and to make such a statement. Such a thing from one who denominates himself a slate inspector is astounding. The most inexperienced quarrier that ever sat to split a block could tell you that Wrysgan could never have been the same vein as Rhosydd and Cwm Orthin, much less the same as Holland's and Rhiwbrefdir. Near as Llechwedd Quarry is to Palmerston, no man with an eye in his head (leaving geological knowledge on one side), could think for one minute that they were on the same vein. The Greenstone Mountain, in travelling, can be seen at the Quarry Hospital on one side, and on the Dolyddelen-road on the other; besides, they do not dip at the same angle; and as our author designates himself a slate inspector, he ought to have known the difference in the quality. I shall have much pleasure in calling attention to this subject again on an early opportunity.

All sorts of conjectures have been promulgated relative to the said Festiniog veins. To answer interested motives, it has been found at Cwm Penamnen; and quite in a contrary direction it has been discovered at Croiser Valley, and in the neighbourhood of Cricceth. The truth is, Palmerston's vein has never been worked upon but by Hollands and Mathews. The Llechwedd Quarry, worked by Mr. Greeves, destined at not a distant period to be the leading quarry in Merioneth, has no connection whatever with this vein. It is affirmed that the same indications of clay slants have been found on the Carnarvonshire side of the mountains. I have examined the locality, with the view of ascertaining the fact, and find that the igneous and stratified rocks bear no resemblance.

A QUARRY MANAGER.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINE ADVENTURES.

SIR,—Your old correspondent, Mr. J. Trevethick, has alluded to the circumstance of the Pirna Magnetic Iron and Copper Company demanding 85,000*l.* from English capitalists for a property in Germany presenting no better chances of success, and possessing no greater privileges, than dozens of mine setts which could be procured in Cornwall for the cost of drawing up the leases; and another writer, Mr. Lelean, congratulates him upon the value of his suggestions, but I would ask him whether the exorbitant demands of promoters is limited to German mines, or whether his remarks would not be equally applicable to all mines out of England? To say the truth, there are extra expenses in floating foreign mines, and the promoters must take more risk, in order satisfactorily to establish the company; they are, consequently, entitled to a larger proportion of the profits of the sale. Surely no Englishman would expect a German, or a Spaniard, or a travelled Englishman to waste six months valuable time in London in finding directors, and explaining that the property he offers is valuable, without gaining a few thousand pounds to reward him for his assiduity. I am aware that no Anglo-German mining companies have ever returned any profit to Englishmen, but they have to Germans, and surely when the advantage which mining secures to a country is acknowledged, mere pecuniary considerations should be of secondary importance to anyone; what Mr. Trevethick should prove is that no one profits when a German mine is sold on the English market.

I must admit that it may be difficult to explain the reason for demanding 85,000*l.* for the Pirna Mines, when it is well known that the cost of Saxon concessions is merely nominal, but the promoters of the Pirna Magnetic Iron and Copper Company bear very favourable comparison with the promoters of the South American mines recently brought forward. Did not the Rossa Grande promoters demand 30,000*l.* as purchase-money out of 100,000*l.* nominal capital; and the Montes Aureos 140,000*l.*, out of 200,000*l.*; and the Frontino and Bolivia 35,000*l.*, out of 100,000*l.*; and the Quebrada 35,000*l.* (exclusive of 8000*l.* promotion-money), out of 170,000*l.*; and the Santa Barbara 12,000*l.*, out of 60,000*l.*? And is there not now before the public the Chilian Mining Company, which, for two mines and some trifling additional property in the shape of stores, &c., demands 295,000*l.* out of 340,000*l.*? Yet, with all these facts before them, Messrs. Trevethick and Lelean complain of the Pirna asking for 85,000*l.*, apparently with nothing more to justify them than the circumstance that the money is to go to Germany.

Now, in the preparation of the prospectus, and settling of the necessary preliminaries for bringing out the company, at least six months have been occupied; then there is the qualification of the seven directors, and the cost of sending Mr. Ridley to Germany to inspect, as well as Mr. Heidtmann's personal expenses during the time he has been engaged in the matter. As to Mr. Heidtmann's services, they are worth much, for more indefatigable efforts could not have been desired; he has exerted himself in the face of the most annoying obstacles, and as these exertions have long continued he is fairly entitled to the residue of the 85,000*l.* as his reward. Why should German mine adventure be condemned more mercilessly than Italian, Spanish, South American, Californian, or Australian; in all these cases the movement of coin has been almost invariably from the pockets of the English capitalists to the foreign mine seller, whilst the return has always been in infinitesimal proportions. Take only the six South American companies mentioned above, no less than 455,000*l.* has been paid as purchase-money for them, and it is probable, judging from past results, that not as many pence will be returned. Now, if such an amount were invested in British mines, I believe that an income of 50,000*l.* per annum might be obtained with the greatest facility, but English mines are too often crippled through the niggardly manner in which money is supplied: it is a fact that if only 455,000*l.* were asked for working six of the best non-dividend paying setts in Cornwall (the setts being given for nothing), there would be difficulty in getting the money. This is the extent of the patriotism of Englishmen.—*Redruth, Sept. 1.* CORNUBIENSIS.

SPECULATION IN PIG-IRON WARRANTS.

RE BARKER AND SON.

SIR,—You will oblige us if you would give the subjoined full text of Mr. Registrar Hill's judgment in our claim in the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court, there being an important difference between the case as you introduce it in your notice [letter from our Wolverhampton Correspondent, in last week's Journal] and the actual facts. H. J. WALDUCK AND CO.

1, *Market-street, Manchester, Sept. 7.*

MR. REGISTRAR HILL (acting for Commissioner Sanders in the vacation) delivered the following judgment:—The claimants are iron brokers, and were employed by the bankrupts to buy and sell iron for them as their agents. It appears that, by the custom of the iron trade, the agent does not disclose the name of his principal to the seller, and is consequently liable to the latter for the purchase-money. Numerous transactions of buying and selling iron by the claimants, at the direction of the bankrupts, took place on the above terms, the balances which became due from the claimants to the bankrupts being from time to time remitted to the latter. Although the iron does not seem to have been in any instance removed from the wharf where it was stored (being re-sold without removal), these transactions appear to have been *bona fide* sales and purchases, and not time bargains; and up to the date of the bankruptcy all the sales were at a price yielding to the bankrupts a profit. At the time of the bankruptcy, however, a quantity of iron which had been purchased by the claimants at the direction of the bankrupts (the purchase-money whereof amounted altogether to 67,000*l.*) was standing at the wharf, where it was stored, unpaid for; and as the assignees did not take it up, the claimants were forced, when the times for paying for the various purchases arrived, to sell it in order to raise money to pay the amount due to the sellers, the whole of which they paid. Owing to a fall in the market since the purchases were effected, this iron sold for 57,522*l.* 8s. 10*d.* only, after deducting charges, leaving a balance of 9476*l.* 11s. 2*d.*, for which the claimants now seek to prove. At the date of the bankruptcy no debt was due from the bankrupts to the claimants, inasmuch as the times at which this iron was to be paid for had not arrived; and consequently the claimants rely on the 178th section of the Bankruptcy Act, 1849, which provides, *inter alia*, that if a trader becoming bankrupt after the commencement of the Act has contracted before the filing of the petition for adjudication a liability to pay money on a contingency which has not happened, and the demand in respect whereof has not been ascertained before the filing of the petition, when the demand has been ascertained he shall be admitted to prove for such demand. Now, it has been held by tribunals whose decisions this Court is bound to follow, that under this section no proof can be made except for an ascertained sum—not for unliquidated damages; and also that the liability to be proved for must depend on a single contingency only, not upon a plurality or series of contingencies. But I consider that the present claim fulfils these requirements. Immediately on each purchase being made the claim-

...ascertained sum—and on the single contingency that the bankrupts did not pay the ...that amount. That the claimants may have collateral security, in the shape of a ...the iron or otherwise, by no means alters the case; they were primarily liable for ...the amount of each purchase, and, consequently, may prove for that amount, less ...whole amount of the estate has against them, in the shape of the value of the iron sold, which ...set off the estate has against them... Nor does the fact of the purchases being numerous affect the question, ...each separate purchase stands on its own legs, and the liability arising from it was ...dent on a single contingency—viz., the non-payment by the bankrupts of the purchase money of the sellers. I, therefore, admit the proof for the above-named balance ...l. 11s. 2d.—Mr. W. S. Allen, the solicitor to the assignees, intimated that the ...tion was one of such general importance, that his clients would appeal to the Lords ...against His Honour's decision.

PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Sir,—Mr. Newton, in the current number of his Journal, has drawn attention to the tardiness of the Patent Law Commission in issuing their report, and the comparative promptness of Mr. Dillwyn's committee in publishing theirs. This is very true, but then we must remember that the ...of enquiry in the latter case bears no proportion scarcely to that in the former, and we ought to bear this in mind when we are making the comparison between the two cases.

I never attached sufficient importance to the labours of the committee to induce me to offer to give evidence before them; nevertheless, I am glad they have reported in favour of the neighbourhood of Chancery-lane for a permanent Patent Office and Library. If I had given evidence it would have been in accordance with that of Mr. Carpmael and Mr. Johnson—that "for all purposes of the patent law a museum of models would be practically useless." This has always been, and still is, my opinion, and, therefore, it has always appeared to me a great pity that the question of a Patent Office and Reference Library should be encumbered with that of a Museum. I confess I do not see the wisdom of the recommendation of the committee in favour of "a selection of models of moderate size, which would illustrate different departments of inventions, and also a selection of models of current patented inventions," and "*that this collection should be exhibited in connection with the Patent Office.*"

I see no sufficient reason why the exhibition should be "in connection with the Patent Office." Of course, I have not a word to say against the principle of encouraging good inventions by all legitimate means, but I think that if the Patent Commissioners, or some persons acting under their authority, attempt to draw the line between useful and useless inventions, by admitting the models of some into the collection and rejecting others, the result of the attempt will be a conspicuous failure. One strong argument, as it appears to me, against the practicability of such a scheme is that it often requires considerable time to determine the intrinsic value of an invention, and the necessary delay in accepting the model might operate practically as a rejection.

In expressing this opinion, however, it is not my intention to say a single word against a Museum of Inventions, provided it be detached from the Patent Office. Such an institution may be useful and instructive, as illustrating the really valuable achievements of inventors in the various departments of arts and manufactures in the different periods of manufacturing history. The non-appearance of particular modern inventions in such a collection would not involve in any degree a reflection on their intrinsic value; and an institution of this kind would not afford handles to special advertisements, such as would be furnished by one in connection with the Patent Office. William Spence, Assoc. Inst. C.E.

...Quality-court, Chancery-lane, Sept. 6.

ENGLAND'S MINING SCHOOL—No. VIII.

Sir,—I noticed in closing my last that a portion on gold and on crystallisation was omitted. I had remarked that I am not satisfied that man knows the true form of the crystals of many substances in their original, or atoms. I have come to this conclusion from what I have before stated, that where one or two substances intrude on each other they have seldom the true crystals of either. But there is a something still more interesting as to crystallisations. I have often noticed that one substance has a power to expel and another to occupy the place in the form of the expelled crystal. The Elk's ..., for instance, that I have before alluded to; the crystal was lime, and the tin expelled the lime, and took the same form. Then, notice the double-ended crystal of felspar, found at St. Agnes and other places in Cornwall: some of them are still all felspar, some all oxide of tin, and some half or quarter of tin: the atoms may, and no doubt do, retain the original crystal. Then, how often does the miner find in lodes the ...of cubes, or rather the shell, the interior all gone? Some appear to be filling with mundic, and others with silica and mundic. I throw out these hints for those who ...y. The primitive law of crystallisation is not a favourite study of mine, but I believe the crystals are varied by intrusion as much as different rocks vary when not ...ing in the same proportions.

Gold.—Some of your readers may feel surprised at my remarks on gold consolidating ...in alluvial soil, and large portions passing off to the atmosphere. I have not a doubt but Australia has been throwing off a large quantity of gold to the atmosphere ...an almost indefinite period. If some able chemist were to set to work on the right principle, and analyse the trees grown on the backs of the gold quartz lodes, he would find that they contain gold. I have known bushes on the backs of silver lodes to contain silver. I do not expect any of the "wise men of Gotham" will come forth and say ...these trees never grew, but were tilted up from the fire of the gold regions below, ...as they say the mountains were tilted up.

I think I have said quite enough as to the formation of gold here, as it will fall under the same head as all the metallic formations, which will be further shown before I finish. ...in England has been the rage for some years past, so much so that hundreds have opened their pockets and shut their eyes, until their pockets were empty: in fact, far more gold has hitherto been found in the pockets than in the mines. I have no belief in fabulous tales, so voluminously circulated as to gold being worked in England, Ireland, Scotland, or Wales by the ancients. I do not say that a small portion is not to be found in each district, but never in quantities to pay. Will anyone show me a mine that was ever worked for gold in either country, or where there is the ruins of a furnace, or in what age of the world did man, in either part, know how to erect and work a furnace to smelt poor gold ore to a profit? If they did smelt, show me the slags, and ...y will now pay to rework. Then I ask, who knew anything as to amalgamating ...ores with quicksilver? Show me the ruins of such a place, and gold and quicksilver would be found there. I have never yet seen a trace of a gold mine furnace, or where they amalgamated the ore. Surely they ought to have left a trace of something. Neither do I believe that gold ever was found there in sufficient quantity to pay: even to this day a solitary lode may yield a few pounds, but these mines are gold bubbles, that ...shortly burst. It is my thorough belief that half the gold reported to be returned from these mines was first purchased and carried there: but admitting it were found and raised from there, which I have reason to disbelieve, it would not pay. If we take the Dolgelly district, and ask my friend Tredinnick, who has returned very good statistical accounts, to return the amount of money expended in that district in search of gold, and place in the balance-sheet the value of gold said to be extracted, he will then have to show us a long debit account. He might even go further than that, and show what mines are in the Dividend List, and if the much-vaunted Clogau is fairly in that list. I visited the district four years since: I was refused information or admittance, but I managed to see a mine or two, which was enough to convince me that all was not gold that glittered. My friend J. Jones, tells me he discovered that, after he had spent ...00l. to get out 2⅛ lbs. of gold. What an unfortunate thing for the shareholders that he was not more clear-sighted. It almost causes me to conclude he did not know tin, notwithstanding he was once purser of the Great Hewas old tin mine.

Coal.—In attempting to bring my views on coal formation before the scientific world, ...I may I am aware I am undertaking a subject of acknowledged importance; observing that in giving my views, many of which may be said to be startling assertions, and even presumptuous, I ask the public to consider them well before condemning them. ...study the real differences between substances; all bodies, whether animal, vegetable, or of the mineral kingdom, are compounds produced by the earth, and are formed of nearly the same constituents; but they vary much in proportions, as I have before so ...hinted. My belief and and opinion is that they all originated from four to six substances. It is on these grounds, corroborated by long underground practice, that I venture to give an open opinion. When I see thousands have had the presumption to do ...I think I am entitled to add one more to the lot. I admit that the formation of coal ...the work of a series of ages; it may be truly said that it is beyond the power of man to grasp; but I see no presumption in one simply giving his opinion as to its origin, for ...only one more to clash with thousands given before, still it is a something for the public to meditate on.

To commence with coal, I will first draw public attention to what may be said to be the most prevailing opinions of the coal formation. To arrive at these, I think I may ...them under three, or even four, heads, and then proceed to analyse each as to how ...facts can be adduced to support each. I first take up the theory held out by thousands, that coal is the remains of once timber trees; to bear this out, it is shown that a large accumulation of timber once collected in the River Amazon, and after a time it was carried off by an overflow, and grounded on the bar on or about the river mouth, where it stuck fast, and, no doubt, it became embedded in sand. Now, this timber it is believed ...thousands, and even millions, will ultimately become a bed of coal. I am not aware that anyone has defined the thickness of the bed it will form, or in what age of the world it will become fit for use, but this timber is there, and a record is kept as to how ...when it stops there; then we will admit it is there, and if we suppose it will form a bed of coal, it will be only one bed. Then, they say, a second some day will come and settle down again on the same spot. Now, to me, this must be a chance game. Even if we suppose this raft of timber a mile, or even seven miles wide, why should it stop over the former in such a space of ocean as the mouth of the Amazon? it may as well pass on 100, or even 200 miles on either side, or it may navigate its way to the ..., and not sink for 100 years; and it would be a mere chance if ever a second raft will form up the river for (say) 1000 years to come, and then come down to form a second layer. If we notice coal basins, we never find a single layer, and at times there are 10 layers, some small and others large, and some of them are even split up, and form two or three layers in places. If I take it for granted that the layer of sandstone formed it, I have a right to ask where the layer of iron ore comes from? When discussing this point some time since, my opponent said he could account for that, as a quantity of mahogany grew near the river, and a raft of that came down and formed the iron ore. Admitting that the raft of wood did sink there, it must then have been crossed in every direction, and could not possibly form above a half timber, the other half would be in hollows, and be full of sand; then where is the sand in the coals? It so happens that I have had some experience in embedded timber trees. I have worked some 60 feet under the sea in search of stream tin, where the oak and other trees lay in every direction, and full of sand between: they were, I think, harder and firmer when first washed ..., with the exception of the bark and sap, and there cannot be a question as to these ...being there from the time of the deluge, and that is considered as ancient as any timber could have been disturbed or buried. Many of these trees were made into furniture, and is firm and sound to this day. Then look at the Irish bogs, the timber ...became liable to pay to the seller the whole amount of the purchase money thereof trees in them are still trees, and I believe they will be trees to the end of time, if left undisturbed. [The subject of Coal will be continued.] Nicholas Ennor.

TOADS IN COALS.

Sir,—Your Derbyshire Correspondent, in last week's Journal, refers to the alleged discovery of a live toad in a solid block of Cannel at the Ravenhead Colliery, St. Helen's. This to me is like all other fabulous reports. I would first ask if the man is one of those who get an extra shilling by such tricks; for it looks much like a trick, when he says his attention was called to the fine appearance of the piece of coal. He then broke it, and found it hollow, and then takes it with him to the surface, and finds a toad in it. It is not unusual to find stones hollow. Then what could have induced him to carry it to the surface. I have myself twice had this attempted to be practiced on me. Hollow stones are very convenient to play this trick with. I have seen frogs put in a hole not half the size of a frog's body. I was in Wales a few months since, where some men were sinking a shaft, half in solid rock and half in old quartz. There were four Scotch gentlemen with me; the men blasted a hole, and in a few moments one of the men came up with a living frog, and said the hole had thrown it out. The Scotch gentlemen were so delighted with the discovery that orders were given for something to be got to convey it to Scotland, and the man was about to get a reward, when I interfered, and asked them if half the shaft was not in old rubbage. I had seen it, and they were compelled to acknowledge it, as Mr. Mackenzie, the engineer, was one of the party, and would have gone down and proved it. The smoke of the powder soon caused the frogs near to get out of the water, and this one jumped up on the rock. Miners now-a-day are quite up to all these manœuvres to get a ready shilling. I thought to have heard no more of frogs or toads in stones after what Mr. Hunt openly stated as to himself and all the committee at the Exhibition being mislead when they allowed the frog to be put in the lump of coals there as being found in a lump of coal in a mine. Mr. Hunt stated at a public meeting that they were duped, and he much regretted ever consenting to it being put there. It is only narrow-minded men who allow rogues to dupe them in such a way. Nicholas Ennor.

Sept. 9.

GREAT WHEAL VOR, AND ITS PROSPECTS.

Sir,—When shares in Great Wheal Vor were selling, in March last, at 41*l.*, the dividend was 10s., and the prospects, though very good, by no means of a certain character as regarded the lode holding good below the slide in Ivey's shaft. Since then there has been a 12s. dividend, which might have been 15s. or more, but from prudential motives. The mine to-day is looking better than it has ever done. The bottom of Ivey's has passed out of the slide, the same which crossed Metal shaft in the 142, and is going down upon a very rich lode; there are only some 7 fms. to communicate the two shafts, showing the rich ore course to be continuous from one to the other, and also beyond, east and west. The great and daily increasing reserves, the number of rich ends driving, and the whole general appearance of the mine as a permanent and lasting property, are already causing those best acquainted with the undertaking to look forward to a 2*l.* dividend before many more meetings take place. I consider that before six months the shares will be at 60*l.*, and eventually will go much higher. I understand the reports which will be laid before the meeting on the 14th will show the true value of these shares, which I see quoted at 28*l.* I am induced to ask you to give these few remarks a space in next week's Journal, as I believe this great tin mine will soon be the greatest in Cornwall, if not generally known or appreciated as it deserves to be. A Very Old Subcriber.

Sept. 5.

THE GREAT MOELWYN SLATE COMPANY.

Sir,—I have read, with no little interest, the letter of your correspondent, signing himself "An Englishman." However trenchant and appropriate his remarks, they are not at all in excess of the opportunity afforded, in the means of misstatements, contradictions, and evasions, as set forth in the report of the half-yearly meeting, appearing in the Journal of Aug. 20. As one of the direction, and, perhaps, the only active dissentient at the board of the present questionable system, and representing, in myself and friends, one-tenth of the capital of the company, I consider the time is come when, on their account, as well as my own, I am bound to speak out. It is scarcely to be credited, yet such is the fact, that from the very commencement there has never been appointed, as manager, anyone having the least experience or practical knowledge of slate quarrying operations; indeed, judging from facts, it would almost seem to have been the purpose of the directors to select those who were the least qualified. With this before them, the proprietors need not be surprised to learn that, after the expenditure of 40,000*l.*, or four-fifths of the entire capital, not one marketable slate has yet been produced. I have repeatedly represented to the board the absolute necessity of appointing, as manager, a thoroughly practical quarryman—a man from the district, who would necessarily be acquainted with the peculiarities of the rock; however, my recommendations have always been disregarded, or only made the occasion of some aspersion upon Welsh management. The Great Moelwyn forms the single exception in the Festiniog district where the value of practical knowledge is not recognised. At all the other quarries, which are mostly owned by English gentlemen, native Welsh quarrymen are the managers, and the results are handsome profits to the proprietors. It now remains for the shareholders, if they wish for success, to insist upon having the quarry brought under practical management, or the time is not far distant when they will have to witness the winding-up of the company, and their money hopelessly gone. W. R. Barritt.

18, *St. Ann-square, Manchester, September* 7.

Meetings of Public Companies.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Cornhill, on Wednesday,

Mr. Harvie M. Farquhar in the chair.

Mr. W. J. Vian (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

The report of the directors stated that the business of the company during the half-year ending June 30 last has continued to progress in a satisfactory manner. The amount received for premiums on general accident policies was 35,033*l.* 1s., and on railway accident policies and tickets 2945*l.* 13s. 2d.—together 37,978*l.* 14s. 2d., against 31,656*l.* 5s. 6d. in the corresponding half-year of 1863. The following statement shows the number of policies and tickets issued during the two half-years in respect of which the above amounts were received:—General Accident Policies—1863, 12,589; 1864, new policies, 3943; renewals, 10,875=14,818. The policies for terms of years, or for life by single payments, or by annual payments, on a decreasing scale were in 1863, 362; and in 1864 (new policies, 42, and renewals 322) 364. There were issued in 1863, single journey tickets, first class, 22,432; second class, 42,774; third class, 72,583; and in 1864, first class, 24,428; second class, 43,209; and third class, 75,276. And of double journey tickets, there were issued in 1863, first class, 12,449; second class, 23,266; third class, 26,003; and in 1864, first class, 13,337; second class, 20,195; third class, 20,067. The number of periodical tickets issued in 1863 was 1059, and in 1864, 891. The detailed statement of accounts shows that after payment of the whole amount charged against the revenue account during the half-year, a balance is carried forward of 26,202*l.* 11s. 10d., against 23,133*l.* 9s. 11d., with which the half-year commenced. Out of this sum interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, as prescribed by the Deed of Settlement, will be paid to the proprietors on their paid-up capital, reserving the remainder to meet the current risks on existing policies. The compensation paid during the half-year was, for 12 fatal cases, 5900*l*; 1122 claims for personal injury, 15,585*l.* 11s. 5d.=21,485*l.* 11s. 5d. The number of non-fatal accidents, it will be seen, has increased, and many of them consisted of injuries of a very serious nature. The additional number of insurers naturally entails a larger expenditure under this head. The ordinary ratio has been somewhat exceeded during the past six months, but it is satisfactory to observe that the company's sphere of usefulness has been thereby enlarged. The directors had to report the success of their application to Parliament for an amendment of the company's Special Act. The questions brought under consideration were fully discussed, and carefully examined, the Bill not having passed without opposition. By the New Act, certain expressions in the former Act, which it was found admitted of misinterpretation, are explained, and doubtful constructions made clear. A railway accident is defined by the Act to be an injury caused by accident to the train by which the assured may be be travelling. The proportionate compensation for injury is regulated in accordance with the allowance under the general accident policies. These provisions, by rendering the contract more clear and certain, give a futher security to the public, and are calculated to make the assurances of the company still more popular. It is, therefore, with unmixed satisfaction that they congratulate the proprietors upon the passing of a measure which they trust will materially add to the value of their property.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, most sincerely congratulated the shareholders upon the success of the undertaking. Had their excellent Chairman, Mr. Clay, M.P., been present, he would have given a clear and succinct *resumé* of the company's affairs; but, at the same time, there was some satisfaction in the consideration that his absence was a certain guarantee that everything was progressing satisfactorily; for had there been anything difficult to overcome, or any knotty point to unravel, they would most assuredly have had his able assistance and co-operation. The shareholders had already been informed that the amount received for premiums on general and railway accident policies was 37,978*l.*, against 31,565*l.* in the corresponding half-year of 1863. Their general accident policies had increased very materially—from 12,589 to 14,818. The policies for terms of years also showed a slight increase, and the railway business was very satisfactory. The first, second, and third-class all showed an increase, as did also the first double-journey tickets, but the second and third-class double-journey tickets showed a decrease. It was impossible to understand the reason of the latter; in fact, it was one of those things, as Lord Dundreary says, "that no fellow can understand." The increase in the railway business was very satisfactory, for as their general accident policies increased they naturally looked for a diminution in their journey tickets. The result in cash had been an increase of 20 per cent., as compared with the corresponding six months in the preceding year, but he regretted to add that the compensation had increased in a still greater ratio, being 29 per cent. more than the last half-year, or an increase from 16,000*l.* to 21,500*l.* That was a very large percentage before anything was deducted for duty, commission, rent, salaries, &c.; in fact, he was inclined to think that they were doing their business a little too cheap, but still they made a profit; and as the claims in that office were met with the greatest promptitude and liberality there was no question that the business would continue to increase in a very satisfactory manner. Up to the present time it had been with them up-hill work, for, although they supplied a great want, it was a long period before the public fully appreciated it, and it was only now that their name was well known, and their liberality was fully established, that their hopes were being realised. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to say that the application to Parliament for an amendment of their Act had been most successful. Three things they were most anxious to obtain. The first was—a definition of what a railway accident really was, which, though apparently a simple thing, had caused an enormous deal of trouble. Some contended that a railway accident policy franked the holder, so to speak, till he reached home; and other perplexing points were raised. It, therefore, became of the utmost importance that the liability of the company should be clearly defined, and it had now been established that a railway accident means an accident that happens to the train itself—hence their tickets would now bear that construction which it was always intended they should bear when proferred to the public. The second amendment was with reference to proportionate compensation. It was soon found that some scale of proportionate compensation must be established, for a man insured for 1000*l.*, meeting with a serious accident, would have an idea that his proportionate compensation should be 999*l.* 19s. 11d.; the directors had, therefore, been compelled to establish a distinct tariff, which, for the future, would do away with all kinds of misunderstandings, the scale of payments being entirely at the election of the insurer. This tariff showed clearly to a shilling what every person holding a policy would receive in all cases—for instance, an annual payment of 4*l.* secured 1000*l.* in case of death, 6*l.* per week while totally disabled, and a quarter of that sum, or 30s. per week, while partially laid up. An annual payment of 3*l.* equally secured, in case of death, 1000*l.*, and 6*l.* per week while totally prevented from following the usual avocations, but gave no partial allowances. As regarded journey tickets, a first-class traveller, by payment of 3d., secured 1000*l.* in case of death, 6*l.* per week if totally disabled, and 30s. per week partial allowance. A second-class traveller, by payment of 2d., got 500*l.* if killed, 3*l.* per week while totally disabled, and 15s. per week while partially laid up. A third-class traveller, for a payment of 1d., got 200*l.* for his widow in case of death, 25s. per week while prevented from following his business, and 6s. 3d. per week while partially incapacitated—therefore, there could be no further doubt or ambiguity on that point The third amendment to their Act was the securing of an impartial judgment in questions of dispute by arbitration. Fortunately, those questions were few, but they did sometimes arise, and, therefore, it was very important to obtain such an amendment of the Act as would enable them to equitably meet all such points, and that the public should feel that not one of the privileges hitherto granted should be in any way curtailed. And he thought, as stated in the report, that "those provisions, by rendering the contract more clear and certain, give a further security to the public, and are calculated to make the assurances of the company still more popular." They were now issuing a larger number of tickets than ever, they had paid nearly 200,000*l.* claims, and were paying 120*l.* a-day for compensation. Having stated that at this period of the year they could, in conformity with their deed, only pay 4 per cent. interest, and although they would carry forward an increased balance of 3000*l.* as at this time last year, he concluded by moving that the report be received and adopted.

Mr. B. Baker suggested that it was desirable to assimilate the system of keeping accounts to that adopted by railway companies.

A Shareholder enquired if such a case as that of Mr. Briggs, who was murdered in a railway carriage, would be covered by one of the company's tickets?——The Chairman said, unquestionably if Mr. Briggs had been a holder of a general accident policy his case would have been covered, and his representatives been entitled to receive compensation, but if he had been a holder of a railway accident policy, the ticket would not have covered his case, as the casualty was not a railway accident proper. The company had now two cases of injury from aggravated assaults, one of which happened on a railway, and if the person holding the policy had been murdered, his representatives would have received 1000*l.* In such a case as a man insuring in the company being killed in a prize fight, no compensation would be awarded to his representatives.

The motion adopting the report was put and carried unanimously, and the payment of a dividend at 4 per cent.—A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors for the satisfactory manner in which they continued to conduct the company's affairs, when the proceedings terminated.

NANTEOS SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Saturday, Dr. Nolan, Ph.D., LL.D. in the chair.

Mr. T. Spargo (the manager) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

A statement of accounts, made up to Aug. 31, was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Share capital—Paid-up	£3165	0	0			
Owing	585	0	0			
Sundries	5	8	4	=£3755	8	4
Cash	£ 13	9	11			
Arrears of call	585	0	0			
Purchase of lease of mines	1500	0	0			
Expenditure	714	13	5	= 2813	3	4
Profit and loss				£ 942	5	0

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

Aug. 20.—In prosecuting this adventure since the intersection of the lode by the adit cross-cut south, we have driven on the course of the lode west 15 fms., in which drivage we had occasional bunches of ore; but, on the whole, the lode was found inferior to what might have been expected from its appearance when opened by the cross-cut. In further prosecution, we drove east on the lode 26 fms., with as near as possible the same results as attended the driving west. We have also driven south and north at the different points, for the purpose of proving satisfactorily the whole of the lode; and, in addition to the foregoing, we have sunk a shaft through from the surface on the course of the lode, and, while we have had some good pockets or bunches of ore occasionally, the operations have not hitherto been attended with the success we had a right to expect from the encouraging prospects presented on opening the lode in the adit and at other points near the surface. Under these circumstances, I have thought proper to advise the suspension for the present of all the operations, except the sinking of the shaft below the adit level on the course of the lode, which is now being done by six men, at 9*l.* per fathom. I have been induced to advise this course under the impression that a sufficient proof has been given of the size, strength, and character of the lode at the shallow points of the adit level, to show that depth is required to secure the productiveness of which this large lode is capable, which is indicated by its general character, being very strong, and seldom without lead, while its elementary composition seems all that can be desired when sufficiently concentrated to form large bodies of lead ore, and this can be secured, in my opinion, by increased depth only. I, therefore, advise the sinking of the shaft as fast as possible to the base of the hill. We are now down 5 fms. below the adit; the lode is from 6 to 9 ft. wide, with strings or branches of ore passing through it, and generally of such a character as to induce the opinion that with increased depth large deposits of ore may be found.—Richard Williams.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts, and stated that any further information shareholders wished to possess would be gladly communicated.

Mr. Shimmin wished to know if any idea could be formed as to the amount of the law charges?——Mr. F. W. Snell (the company's solicitor) stated the only costs were for registering the company and preparing the Articles of Association.

Capt. Williams, in reply to a question, stated he was of opinion that they should confine operations to sinking the shaft, say, another 10 fms., and if when that depth was attained a satisfactory result were not realised, he should recommend the abandonment of the mine.——The Secretary said that up to the present time it was, unfortunately, obvious that the operations had not been attended with that success which previous indications had led them to anticipate. When he visited the property every practical agent in the district agreed with him it possessed a very valuable lode. Indeed, before he became associated with it, he took the precaution to have it inspected by several agents, whose reports were uniformly of a most favourable character. Among others, he might mention those of Capt. Goldsworthy, originally the agent of Mr. Bright's mines at Dyliffe, and Capt. Hosking, an old and celebrated Cornish agent, now engaged by Mr. Bright. The report of Capt. Goldsworthy stated that in the old working above there is a strong kindly lode, much of the same nature as the principal lode of the Dyliffe Mines, where he was agent for years, and the returns were upwards of 200 tons per month. Considering the advantage derived from a plentiful supply of water and the kindliness of the lode, he had no doubt, if the property were fully developed, it would make a good mine. The report of Capt. Hosking stated that, from what he had seen of the lode, the surrounding stratum (clay-slate), and the advantages connected with the full development of the mine, Nanteos was a very valuable property. It was such reports as these that induced him to become interested in the development of this mine. In addition to this, they had the fact that there was a large quantity of silver-lead ore in sight on the surface of the vein. At the adit level the lode was intersected rich, and held out the most encouraging prospects. So that at that time everything justified the continuance of the development of the property.

The Chairman, without wishing to influence the opinions of shareholders, thought that the only course to be adopted was to follow out the suggestion of Capt. Williams—to confine the operations to the sinking of the shaft.——Mr. Shimmin considered that was the best course that could be adopted.——Mr. Francis was quite agreed upon the policy of sinking the shaft, for in doing so he had strong hopes that a good body of ore would be met with.——Mr. Spargo said there had been a very small outlay made upon the mine, and up to the present time the operations had been on a very limited scale.

Capt. Williams, in reply to a question, stated that to sink the 10 fathoms the cost would be a trifling amount compared with the capital to be called up.

After some further discussion, it was unanimously agreed that the report should be received and adopted, and that the accounts should be passed and allowed.

It was also agreed that the recommendation of Capt. Williams should be adopted.

The usual courtesies terminated the proceedings.

GREAT DARREN MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, on Saturday, for the purpose of confirming or rejecting the resolution, passed at a meeting of the shareholders, held on May 21—"That this company be registered under the Companies Act, 1862, with limited liability, the shares to be one thousand, subject to the decision of a special general meeting."—Dr. Nolan, Ph.D., LL.D., in the chair.

Mr. T. Spargo (the manager) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

The Chairman said that the resolution, for the confirmation or rejection of which the present meeting was convened, had been most carefully considered, and, so far as the directors were concerned, they were unanimous in recommending its confirmation; but, at the same time, it was a question which the shareholders alone should settle. With the view of bringing the question before the meeting, he would propose the confirmation of the resolution just read.

Mr. Taylor enquired the present financial condition of the company?——Mr. Spargo replied that the financial position of the company at the end of August was as follows:—

Balance last audit	£2327	3	4			
Mine cost, salaries, bills, &c. (May, June, and July)	449	9	4	=£2776	12	8
Call	£2400	0	0			
Ore account	369	7	1	= 2769	7	1
Balance (debit)				£ 7	5	7

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

Sept. 2.—Since the last general meeting the engine-shaft has been completed to the 15 fm. level, the lift fixed, and all other matters necessary to the further prosecution of the mine at this increased depth put properly in order. We have driven the 15 fm. level 1 fm. east and 7 fms. 4 ft. west of the shaft. The eastern drivage was on the lode which produced at this point some good stones of ore; but, as our principal object was to get into the course of ore ground wrought in the bottom of the 10 fm. level westward, we confined our operations to driving towards the ore ground across a large and rich lode of silver-lead ore, and, although we have driven upwards of fathoms, we are not yet through the lode. It will now require a short time only to lay open this lode east and west of the cross-cut to be in a position to stope the backs, so as to place us in a very profitable state of working. The stope in the back of the 10 still continues to yield about 15 cwts. of lead to the fathom; and we are busily engaged in clearing the stuff from Oliver's level, and in a few days we shall be breaking ore from this level also. On the whole, the mine never looked so well since I have known it as it now does.—Richard Williams.

The Chairman said that, so far as the mine was concerned, he was glad to inform his co-shareholders that it continued to present the most encouraging appearance. Their agent (Capt. Williams), who was present, would inform them that there had been discovered a valuable lode in the bottom of the mine; but that, although it had proved to be of great width and value, its full limits were not yet known—consequently, its actual worth could not at present be estimated. It was true that they had not met the ore

ground quite so soon as expected; but now that it had been reached it would be developed with the utmost dispatch, the result of which would unquestionably be a large and profitable produce.

Mr. SPARGO, in corroborating the opinion of the Chairman, was glad to be able to state that a very good body of ore had been disclosed by the 15 fm. level, and, from the general information he had been able to collect, he considered they were justified in looking forward to an improvement in the returns to the extent of 40*l.* or 50*l.* worth of ore per month, a large proportion of which would be nett profit. He thought they were safe in concluding that the mine had now overcome all the little obstacles and temporary disappointments that were invariably encountered in the development of such great lodes as those which had from time out of mind characterised this ancient property; but he considered the general position and prospects of the undertaking were now such as to justify the satisfaction of everyone connected with it. It was true that it took some time to erect such machinery and to do such work as were required to realise the proceeds of such a great undertaking; but the whole of such preparatory but necessary expenditure might now be considered at an end, and that they had before them a long career of prosperity. As Capt. Williams, the agent, was present, it would perhaps be satisfactory to the shareholders if he were to explain the cause of the delay in reaching the ore ground. It would, doubtless, be remembered that at the last meeting it was anticipated that the lodes would have been intersected earlier than had been the case, and perhaps Capt. Williams would explain the cause of the delay.

Capt. WILLIAMS thought there might have been a wrong impression formed with reference to the time required to intersect the ore ground in the 15 fm. level. He remembered stating at the last meeting—but whether it was in his report or not he could not now say—that the ore ground would be reached in about two months from that time (May 21), and he made that statement upon the presumption that the ore would have been found nearer the shaft at the 15 fm. level; but on driving that level it was found that the ore had shifted, so to speak, further north, so that they had to turn north, and drive 7 or 10 ft. before the ore ground was entered, which had caused a delay of something like a month. As to the actual value of the lode, it would be at present premature to estimate, because they were cross-cutting it, but he believed—he could not say he hoped—they were now nearly through it. When they were through it they would be in a better position to form a correct opinion of its actual value. He, however, could safely state that the lode was worth 1¼ to 2 tons of ore, or 30*l.* to 40*l.*, per fathom.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS, as a shareholder living in the neighbourhood, was glad to be in a position to bear testimony to the continued progress of the mine. He knew from his own experience that the levels had lately come into a rich and permanent course of ore, and he looked forward with confidence to a prosperous career for this very ancient and extensive mine. There was one feature that was worthy of notice in connection with mining in Cardiganshire—whereas in former times it was an isolated and difficult place to reach, by the exertions of Mr. Savin, the Welsh Coast Railway had been extended to Aberystwith, so that those interested in the mines of Cardiganshire could now be delivered to within 7 miles of the heart of that mining district. As regards Darren, he believed the agents were doing all they possibly could to open and develope the mine efficiently and economically.

Mr. TAYLOR enquired when it was thought the mine would pay its own expenses?

Mr. FRANCIS said the mine was already more than paying expenses.

Capt. WILLIAMS stated the ore ground in the 15 alone would make more than 100*l.* per month profit, and if it continued the profit would be considerably larger—he would not say more, because he was anxious not to over-estimate anything.

Mr. F. W. SNELL (the company's solicitor) then submitted the following resolutions, which, upon the proposition of Mr. TAYLOR, seconded by Mr. BROADHURST, were put and carried unanimously—"That this meeting approves of the resolution passed at a meeting of the shareholders, held on May 21, that this company be registered under the Companies Act, 1862, with limited liability, the shares to be 1000, of 5*l.* each; that the 1000 shares be divided rateably among the present shareholders, in proportion to the number of shares held by them; that the solicitor be instructed to forthwith register the company, with Articles of Association, in compliance with the foregoing resolutions."

The accounts were passed and allowed, and the report was received and adopted.

The usual courtesies terminated the proceedings.

DEVON COPPER MINE COMPANY.

The three-monthly general meeting was held on Tuesday, when about twenty of the principal shareholders assembled on the mine, where they received the gratifying intelligence that an important improvement had taken place in cross-cutting into the lode in the adit level. They had also the satisfaction of seeing for themselves the character of the stuff which was being brought to surface. The meeting then adjourned to the White Hart Hotel, Okehampton,—Mr. A. SMITH in the chair.

The report of Capt. Neill (which appears in another column) having been read, and the usual routine business gone through, the CHAIRMAN said he had much pleasure in congratulating the meeting, and the adventurers generally, on the very pleasing nature of the captain's report, as well as the satisfactory appearance of the accounts and general financial position, and especially on the fact of the arrears being so trifling. If their mine continued to improve as steadily as it had lately done, their next meeting would probably take place under still more agreeable auspices.

Capt. NEILL, in reply to various questions, said that the high opinion he had entertained of the prospects of the undertaking had been greatly strengthened during the progress of the work of development. It was always a great satisfaction to him to have to make an addition to his report at the last moment, when that addition was to announce an important improvement. He had every confidence that the mine would fully answer the great expectations entertained of it, and, though so young, would at no distant day take an important position.

Mr. BEADEN, in moving that a call of 1s. 6d. per share be made, said it was most unusual to be enabled to carry on so important an undertaking on such easy calls. They were all aware that when small calls were made it was sometimes looked upon with suspicion as an indication of unsoundness (and often with good reason); but, for the information of absent shareholders, he would mention that in the present instance he considered it a matter of great congratulation that they were able to develope the mine and keep their finances in a healthy state on such trifling calls, for the simple reason that the command of water-power, together with many other matters, rendered the working so unusually economical. In his opinion, many expensively-worked mines would be unable to go on with the present falling prices of metals, and it was such cheaply-worked mines as Devon Copper that would be able to make good profits. He was happy to see that other mining setts were springing up for the testing of this neglected district, and it was the opinion of many wiser heads than his that the result will be the laying open of a new source of native mineral wealth.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the worthy Chairman, for the very satisfactory and business-like manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the meeting.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Thursday,—Mr. SUGDEN in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts for the four months, ending with the costs for June, was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Balance last audit	£ 803	6	0	
Tin sold	4003	12	7	
Copper ore sold	4551	19	0	
Arsenic	22	0	0	
Hallenbeagle Mine	46	10	1	
Turnpike trust (Stone)	2	16	9 =	£9430 4 5
March mine cost, merchants' bills, &c.	£2485	16	2	
April ditto	2360	1	5	
May ditto	2479	6	5	
June	1937	16	3 =	9263 0 3
Balance (credit)				£ 167 4 2

The agents' report was read, as follows:—

Sept. 7.—Harvey's engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. 4 ft. below the 140, nearly the whole of which the lode has been disordered by the elvan course. The 140 east is extended 15 fms. east of said shaft; 2 fms. behind the present end we cut through the cross-course, but the lode has not yet changed for the better. The 140 is extended west of said shaft 11¾ fms.; lode 15 in. wide, producing a little tin. We have communicated Fielding's shaft to the 140. We have cut ground and taken up the water in the 130 fm. level 15 fms. to the east of Harvey's engine-shaft, and have commenced to sink a winze in bottom of said level, where the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth about 20*l.* per fm. for tin and copper ore. Offord's shaft is sunk 10 fms. 4 ft. below the 130; for the last 4 fms. the lode has been poor, but we are of opinion that the main part of the lode is still standing to the south, which we intend proving shortly. The winze in bottom of the 130, east of Offord's shaft, is sunk 2 ft.; lode 5 ft. wide, worth 50*l.* per fm. for the length of the winze—12 ft. The 130 is extended east of Offord's shaft 34½ fms.; lode yielding good stones of copper ore. The 130 is extended west of Fielding's shaft 14½ fms.; lode 15 in. wide, producing stones of tin, but not to value. We have set the stope in back of the 130, east of Offord's shaft, on tribute to six men, at 6s. 8d. in 1*l.* Mathews's shaft is sunk 5 fms. 1 ft. below the 110; lode 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore. The 110 is extended 13 fms. 4 ft. east of Mathews's shaft; lode 3 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not sufficient to value. The 100 is extended 24 fathoms east of Mathews's shaft; lode 3 feet wide, composed of peach, mundic, and a little tin. The 90 fm. level is extended 36½ fathoms east of said shaft; the lode is 4 feet wide, and worth 30*l.* per fm. for tin. The 80 is driven 28 fms. east of said shaft; the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The 70 is driven about 55 fms. east of ditto; the lode is 24 in. wide, and worth for the width of the end (5 ft.), 10*l.* per fm. for tin. The stope in the back of this level is worth 14*l.* per fm. for tin. We have driven a cross-cut south 3 fms. from Walker's shaft, to cut Wheal Vor lode. We have timbered and secured Walker's shaft at surface, and cut a piat in the 30, preparatory to sinking the same below that point.—JOHN EDWARDS, JOHN PETHERICK, JOHN TREDINNICK, CORNELIUS BAWDEN.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report should be entered on the minutes, and that the accounts should be passed and allowed.——The SECRETARY enquired Captain Edwards's opinion as to the cause of the falling off in Offord's shaft in sinking below the 130 fathom level?——Capt. EDWARDS stated that the first few fathoms below the 130 fathom level was in a fine course of ore; after which the lode divided, one part going off to the south, and the other, which they supposed was the main part, to the north. Upon the latter they had been sinking, but the lode soon became impoverished, and was poor at the bottom of the shaft. They had every reason to believe that the south part would prove to be the main shoot of ore, for the water had greatly increased in that direction at the bottom of the shaft. This important point would be tested in a few weeks, as it was proposed to cut a piat in the 140, or the south side of the shaft, and if this did not intersect the south part of the lode, a cross-cut would be put out; and from the quantity of water, he might say that he felt fully convinced that a discovery would be made.

The SECRETARY said that was a point which should be well considered, for if the course of ore which they had in the 130 fathom level, for 70 fathoms in length, should be found to have gone south, it would prove that the level driven from the engine-shaft was not on the productive part of the lode. Again, looking at the discovery made in the 90 east, he was led to believe that by energetically developing the eastern ends, good results would accrue.——Mr. READ considered the eastern part of the mine was a point of great promise, and, therefore, should be vigorously developed. There could be no doubt, from the agent's description of the lode cut in the 90, that the 100 and 120 fathom levels would not have to be driven far before reaching the same run of ore ground.——Mr. HUSBAND thought it more than probable that the main part of the lode would be found standing to the south at Offord's.

The SECRETARY said if it were proved that this course of ore was both east and west, Great Wheal Busy would become a very prosperous concern.——Mr. HUSBAND had always considered the eastern part of the mine presented favourable indications. It was in a different stratum of ground, and was easy for driving—at the present moment it looked particularly encouraging.——Capt. EDWARDS said the lodes were large in all the eastern ends, and the strata was very congenial.

Mr. READ said that, looking at the surface, there seemed every prospect of meeting ore ground eastward.——Mr. HUSBAND enquired how long it would take to rise in the back of the 70 fathom level and sink the shaft to communicate?——Capt. EDWARDS: About seven or eight months.

The CHAIRMAN said, from the report of Capt. Edwards, and from the explanations he had given, he thought the shareholders had good reason to hope that before the next meeting some satisfactory results would be realised; and he knew they had been a long time hoping, but he trusted that at least some of those hopes would now soon be realised.——Mr. MATHEW having seconded the adoption of the report and accounts, it was put, and carried unanimously.

Upon the proposition of Mr. OAKLEY, seconded by Mr. LAW, the committee of management were re-elected, with thanks for past services.——A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

NORTH CHIVERTON MINING COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Broad-street-buildings, yesterday,—Mr. EDWARD COOKE in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting.

A statement of accounts from the commencement of the company to the end of June was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Call (1*l.* per share)	£6000	0	0	
Ore sold	172	12	8 =	£6172 12 8
Purchase of sett and machinery	1000	0	0	
Mine cost (Nov. to June)	1620	7	6	
Merchants' bills	1436	4	3	
Steam-engine	1250	0	0 =	£5306 11 9
Balance (credit)				£866 0 11

The following reports were read:—

Sept. 3.—Having to-day, at your request, inspected this mine, the following is my report thereon. The new 50-inch cylinder-engine is erected, and in course of working. A new engine-shaft is in course of sinking perpendicular to take the lodes dipping south towards it, down about 19 fathoms below surface, and in a beautiful channel of ground for the production of lead. At the engine a line of rods is attached, and also in course of working at the old sump-shaft, which was sunk by a former party 50 fms. below adit; we are now busily engaged clearing and securing this shaft, so as to drain the water out of the old mine, cleared and secured about 30 fms. below surface. About 20 fathoms from surface the former workers drove a cross-cut north, and opened on the lode a great number of fathoms east and west of the shaft, where the lode must have been large, and in several places very productive for blende. There is still some ground in the back of this level, which the present party is now taking away, producing from 3 to 4 tons of good blende per fathom, and at times good lead ore. Near Tom's shaft to the east, and about 6 fathoms above the back of this level, in cutting in north through the lode they have a good discovery for lead, worth all 20*l.* per fathom, independent of the blende. I am of opinion that good bunches of lead will be found in this part of the lode when properly developed. This lode, so far as I could see of it, is of a strong masterly appearance, and when properly laid open I have not the least doubt will produce large quantities of silver-lead and blende. Between this lode and the new engine-shaft there are other lodes and branches, which will be intersected by cross-cuts north from the new shaft, as it is in a good position for commanding all the lodes and branches north of it, as they underlie south. At the little sump-shaft they have been drawing out the water, &c.; this is also done by a line of rods from the engine. This lode is to the south of the new shaft, and large quantities of lead have been returned from it at no great distance east, and is supposed to be the Old Shepherds lode; it presents a good appearance for making lead in paying quantities when further developed. In conclusion, seeing so many east and west lodes in the sett, also north and south ones, with a beautiful elvan course, and the killas likewise of a good description, I have not the least hesitation in saying when this mine is properly laid open that large quantities of silver-lead and blende will be returned from it; as a test of it, there has already been about 50 tons of blende sold, and there is now at surface, dressed and undressed, about 300*l.* worth of lead and blende, which I consider augurs well for the future.—WILLIAM HANCOCK.

Sept. 7.—I beg to give you an outline of the position and prospects of this adventure. We have cleared, secured, and timbered about 140 fms. of shafts, and a little more than that in levels, rises, &c.; erected a new 50-inch cylinder pumping-engine, and attached to it 130 fms. of flat-rods, extending to the old and little sump-shafts, wherein is fixed 65 fms. of pitwork, and we have sunk the new engine-shaft nearly 20 fms. below surface. We have also erected a carpenter's shop and other houses for the convenience of the mine; four horse-whims, with the necessary appendages, to enable us to draw from six shafts; and laid out and adapted spacious floors for dressing on the most economical principle. In the 20, below surface, and to the east of the old sump-shaft, we have two stopes on blende—one by six men, at 30s. per fm., and the other by four men, at 27s. 6d. per fm. These stopes vary in value from 50s. to 15*l.* per fm. for about 24 fms. in length, and in size from 2 to 10 ft. wide. In the latter stope we have recently cut a shoot of lead, and, as far as we have seen, it is fully worth 20*l.* per fathom. We are clearing the deep adit underneath this lead, and fully expect to cut it there also. The lead appears to be continuous, as we have cut a small branch of it in a shallow level above the said back; and, looking at the character of the lode, strata, &c., there is every indication to lead us to expect an improvement in depth. At the little sump-shaft we are driving a cross-cut south in the 12, or 20 fms. below surface, at 2*l.* 7s. 6d. per fm. The object of this is to cut the old Shepherds lode, which has been seen to contain lead in the shallow adit, but is nowhere worked on in the sett. I do not expect to have 3 fathoms further to drive. The ground is decidedly good for lead, and we have already cut a small branch, or feeder, of solid lead. This shaft is nearly 10 fms. below the 12, and the water is now drained, and as soon as it is cased down, to have air to work, active operations will be commenced here also. At the north of this shaft a lode has been worked on by the former company in the 12, which produced in places several hundredweights of lead per fathom. The lode is gone down much of the same value in the bottom of the level, and it remains for us to cut this also 30 fms. below surface, the bottom of the shaft. At the new engine-shaft we have cut a lead lode about 18 fathoms below surface; it is between 3 and 4 ft. wide, and underlies about 2 ft. in a fathom. It consists of soft quartz, mundic, and prian, with large spots and particles of lead scattered throughout the lode, which is very compact, and carries a flookan on the hanging wall. This lode has never been seen before in the sett below surface; and, from present appearances, I believe it will become profitably productive at no very great depth. The shaft—which is being sunk at present at 6*l.* 10s. per fm.—serves as a cross-cut for all the lodes dipping towards it, and will intersect them in sinking; levels also can be driven on their course from this shaft whenever it may thought necessary. There are two elvan courses within a short distance, to which may be attached great importance, as being highly essential to the production of lead ore. Since the last sale of blende we have accumulated on the dressing-floors quite 300*l.* worth of lead and blende. A crusher is being made as fast as possible, and no time will be lost in erecting it, as when it commences working we may look forword to periodical samplings, and I think at no very distant period to a paying mine.—J. HAMPTON.

The CHAIRMAN said, as the present was the first general meeting of the company it might not be inappropriate for him to make a few observations upon the general position and prospects of the undertaking. The balance-sheet just submitted, for the truthfulness of which he could vouch, showed the actual financial position of the enterprise: from that it would be seen that there was a credit balance of between 800*l.* and 900*l.* Having been instrumental in introducing the property to the notice of the investing public, he had been particular in having every account to the end of June charged up. The reports of the manager, and of another practical authority, who inspected the mine for a shareholder, were before the meeting, and there could not be a divided opinion that they were of an unusually satisfactory character. The quantity of blende and lead now at surface, estimated by both of the above agents at 300*l.*, in addition to what had already been sold, must tend to convince the shareholders that they were in possession of more than an ordinary property. He might state that scarcely any other young lead mine in Cornwall had produced such favourable results at such an early period of its working, nor presented such encouraging prospects as North Chiverton. It was no exaggeration to state that the late discoveries of lead and blende alone rendered the mine as a speculation second to none in the district, or even in Cornwall. As he had already stated, there was 860*l.* in favour of the company, besides 300*l.* worth of mineral at surface. He had anticipated there would have been a balance of 1000*l.*, but in the commencement of a mine, with the erection of a splendid 50-in. cylinder engine and all its necessary appendages, together with pitwork for three shafts, he might be excused for being a little out of his calculation. With everything charged up as closely as possible, and 860*l.* in favour of the company, he did say they were in a most encouraging position, and he trusted, with that economy consistent with the proper development of the mine, it would be brought into a paying state; at any rate, nothing would be wanting on the part of all connected with its management to make it one of the greatest lead mines in the district. Of course, all mining was speculative, but this mine, in particular, was a speculation for beyond that of ordinary mines, and the price of the shares was not beyond the reach of anyone who had capital to spare for the chance of realising very large profits. The agent of the mine was present, and would answer any questions that shareholders might feel desirous to put. In conclusion, he thought that the lead contained in the box on the table, the produce of the new discovery in the 20, would satisfy any one at all conversant with mining operations of the splendid character of the lode and country by which it was surrounded. All he could say was that he hoped and believed the shareholders would soon have to congratulate each other upon the realisation of permanently remunerative results.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, stated that the July cost would be met by the ore at present at surface.

A SHAREHOLDER asked if the engine erected was of sufficient power to drain the mine to any depth?——Capt. HAMPTON replied that the engine was fully capable of draining the mine to a depth of 150 fathoms. The present depth was only 30 fathoms from surface.——Dr. TOM mentioned that the engine would be able to draw the water from four different shafts. Although the mine, at its former working, was somewhat extensively developed, it was not explored in depth. At the former working so favourable an opinion was entertained of the mine that the shares, with 5*l.* paid, were negociable at 130*l.* per share.

Capt. HAMPTON said the best evidence as to the position of North Chiverton was the fact that it could pay its costs forthwith by confining the operation to two lodes—the jack and the caunter; but they were working at other places, in order to test other lodes of an equal value; in fact, those at the surface presented features of promise far more encouraging than did those upon which they were now working. Those lodes would be cut in a very short time. The former company confined themselves to one lode, and bought up an adit for a distance of something like 800 fathoms, the whole of which was available for the present development. As to the productive character of the lodes in the district, he might mention that the Old Shepherds lode, at no great distance from North Chiverton, returned some 100,000*l.* worth of profit to the shareholders, and when lead was worth about only 7*l.* per ton, whereas it would now realise 18*l.* This lode they would cut in a short time. The new engine-shaft, which was now down about 20 fathoms, intersected a lode about 18 fathoms from surface; that lode was exceedingly promising, and every foot sunk the better it became. At first it was 3 feet wide, containing all the characteristics of a good lode; and since he had been in London he had received a letter from Mr. Hills, stating that it had still further improved, and that the prospects were exceedingly cheering.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired the extent of the sett?——Capt. HAMPTON replied that the sett was about 800 fathoms in length; it was the largest sett in the district.

A SHAREHOLDER said that everything was very satisfactory, and all that shareholders could desire.——Dr. TOM said that he was a shareholder in the mine at its former working, and he knew that it was not the fault or poverty of the mine that caused it to be suspended, but owing to mismanagement. Had it then been worked as it was now being worked, the present company would never have possessed it, because the operations would never have been suspended.

The reports were ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed.

The CHAIRMAN said that, consistent with the interests of the shareholders, he had taken upon himself the responsibility of appointing a purser, subject, of course, to the confirmation of a general meeting of shareholders. Mr. W. Watson was the person he had appointed to the office, and than whom there was not a better qualified or more efficient purser in the whole of Cornwall.

A resolution was passed confirming the appointment of Mr. W. Watson as purser.

A unanimous vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the vote, stated that as his friends were largely interested in this mine, he, naturally enough, was anxious to see it brought speedily and economically to a successful issue. There could not be a divided opinion that already the property was in an admirable position, to prove which he would invite, as he had already invited, anyone who had any doubt upon the point to have it inspected by many competent authorities. Capt. John Daw, of Carn Brea, inspected the property a short time since, and the result of that inspection was that the person who engaged him took 100 shares, and that was before the important discoveries just referred to had been made; and Capt. Henry James had also reported very favourably upon the property. Those discoveries alone ought to justify the mine being sold in the market at considerably above its present price, and more especially when it was compared with the market value of other properties. Having again thanked the meeting for the compliment that had paid him, he hoped that at the next meeting each would have to congratulate the other upon the increasing value of their property.

The proceedings then terminated.

BOSCAWEN MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Thursday,—Mr. MATHEW in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts for the four months, ending with the cost for June, was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Balance last audit	£ 393	1	5	
March mine cost, merchants' bills, &c.	645	16	0	
April ditto	692	4	2	
May ditto	658	14	8	
June ditto	652	5	6 =	£3032 1 9
Copper ore sold	£2304	2	3	
Black jack sold	7	0	0 =	2311 2 3
Balance (debit				£ 720 19 6

The agents' report was read, as follows:—

Sept. 7.—We beg to hand you the report of this mine as follows:—The 80 is extended about 30 fms. west of Hunter's shaft; the lode in the end is about 2 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and spots of copper ore. The indications are more favourable for copper than for some time past: the water is flowing freely from the end. The sump-winze is sunk 3 fms. below the 70; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth for the length of the winze (9 feet) 30*l.* per fathom for copper ore. The lode in the 70, driving west of Hunter's shaft, is 1 foot wide; unproductive, ground rather hard for driving. The 70, east, on the south lode, is extended 11 fms. from Hunter's shaft; the lode is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore; the ground is favourable for driving. The stope in the back of this level, west of said shaft, is worth from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fathom in copper ore. The 60 end, west of Hunter's shaft, is suspended; the men are now engaged rising in the back of the said level, against the winze in the bottom of the 50; the lode is 2½ feet wide, and worth 6*l.* per fm. for copper ore. The 30 is extended 24 fms. east of caunter-shaft; the lode is 9 inches wide, producing a little lead, but not sufficient to value; here we expect to intersect the Boscawen lode in a few fathoms more driving. The 14 cross-cut is extended south from Kitelee's shaft 9 fms.; within the last 7 fms. driving we have met with a patch of capel, and also a branch about 3 in. wide, spotted with copper ore. We calculate the lode is very near, as the end is letting out more water. The new, or boundary shaft, is sunk 34 fms. from surface; the ground is still easy sinking, and highly mineralised. We have about 10 fms. further to sink before we propose putting out a cross-cut to cut the lode. The lode in the 20, driving east from Hallenbeagle, is 8 in. wide, producing a little copper ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the deep adit level, driving east of ditto, is unproductive. The following are the points which we recommend to be carried out during the next four months:—The 80 to be driven west of Hunter's shaft, by six men; the sump-winze to be sunk below the 70, by eight men; the 70 to be driven west of said shaft, by six men; the 70 east, on the south lode, by four men; the stope in the back of the 70, by two men; the sinking of the winzes, by four men; the 30 to be driven east of caunter-shaft, by four men; the 14 cross-cut to be driven by two men; the new, or boundary, to be sunk by six men; the 20 to be driven east from Hallenbeagle, by two men and two boys; the deep adit to be driven east of ditto, by two men and two boys; a cross-cut to be driven south, in the 80, from Hunter's shaft, to intersect the south lode, by two men and two boys. We have eight tribute pitches, working in various levels, at an average tribute of 8s. 6d. in the 1*l.* We shall set a new pitch on Saturday next in the back of the 60, at about 2s. 6d. in the 1*l.* Our returns for the next four months will be from 100 to 110 tons of copper ore per month.—JOHN EDWARDS, RICHARD GILES.

The CHAIRMAN said that by the foregoing accounts it would be seen that the loss on the four months' operations had not exceeded 300*l.*, although the present debit balance was 700*l.*, which included the 400*l.* debit at the last meeting, four months since. As to the position and prospects of the mine, Capt. Edwards being present would furnish every information upon that point that was required.

Capt. EDWARDS, in reply to questions, stated that the course of ore they had in the 70 for upwards of 40 fms. in length was very superior to the lode in the upper levels. At present the 80 had not reached the run of ore, which seemed dipping rapidly east. He had every confidence that the ore would hold down, and had no doubt that in a few fathoms driving it would be intersected. The sump-winze, some 40 fms. in advance of the 80 end, was going down in a fine course of ore, but it was not yet unwatered by means of the 80. There was no doubt that when this ore was cut in the 80 the whole run would be unwatered, which would enable them to sink two or three winzes in the bottom of the 70. He considered the new shaft a very good speculation; the channel of ground was everything that could be desired, and there were four or five known lodes running in the immediate neighbourhood of the shaft. Two levels were being driven from Hallenbeagle Mine, on the Hallenbeagle lodes.

The SECRETARY said there were three or four important points to come off, the attainment of which would, no doubt, materially increase the value of the mine. No call had been made for the last eights months, and none was required at the present time; and if those points should prove successful, Boscawen would not require any further assistance from the adventurers. He looked forward to the sinking of Hunter's shaft below the 80 with much hope and encouragement. He believed that the channel of ground and lode in the 80 indicated a second deposit of ore, and Hunter's shaft was well situated to develope the whole of that part of the sett without additional machinery.

Capt. EDWARDS stated that he had that morning received a letter from the mine to the effect that a new tin lode had been cut at the 14 fm. level cross-cut.

The report was received and adopted, and the accounts were passed and allowed.

The committee of management were re-elected.——A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

FOREIGN MINES.

ROSSA GRANDE GOLD.—The last mail from Brazil brought intelligence that Capt. Brokenshar and staff arrived at Rio de Janeiro on Aug. 1, and active steps were being taken by the company's agents at Rio for the transfer of the property.

SANTA BARBARA.—Capt. Bryant, Pari, July 27: Reduction department.

	Tons.		Ozs.	Per ton.
Stone stamped from No. 1 floors, shafts, and bottoms—307 yielded			100¼	= 3·26 ozs.
Shallow level	14	„	10	= ·750 „
Total stone on the mine	321	„	1011	
Sand re-stamped	256			
Refuse stone	50			
Total stamped for month	627			

The stone stamped during the month does not include the whole that was stamped but 50 tons, the actual quantity raised being 357 tons instead of 307 tons. The remaining 50 tons will be stamped in this month. The produce—3·26—is less than reported in May; this may be accounted for to a great extent, as there is no sand cleaned up from the arrastres in this month; had this been done, the produce would be higher by nearly ⅛ oitava per ton. The stone from the mine has equally as good an appearance, especially from the shaft, and I see no reason to anticipate a falling off in the produce, but, on the contrary, expect to see it gradually improve. The adit level we are still clearing south; we have not yet reached the end of ground, but are making good progress, and expect to do so shortly. The bottoms do not appear to be sunk far below the level, in fact where we are now clearing it is up in the level, and at this point the lode is 11 to 12 in. wide. A little of the stone that we have broken has a good appearance. I expect to get this clear for stoping about the end of August, after which an increase in the quantity of gold raised may be expected.

ALAMILLOS.—Aug. 27: The 3d level, west of Aguilar's winze, has been driven through some small cross-courses, which have quite destroyed the lode. The 2d level, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, has passed through some good ore ground lately, but is now less rich than it was. The lode in the 2d level, west of same shaft, is strong, open, and kindly, and letting out much water. In the 1st level, clearing from San Andriano shaft, we are making good progress, and hope soon to reach far enough for a winze to ventilate the 2d level. The 1st level, east of San Carlos shaft, is being cleared through in a satisfactory manner.—Shafts and Winzes: In Taylor's engine-shaft the water is increasing. The ground in San Rafael shaft is hard for sinking. The lode in Crosby's shaft, below the 3d level, is underlying south, and is beyond the width of the shaft. The ground in San Jose shaft has been very favourable, and good progress has been made during the past month. San Martin shaft is down the requisite depth for the 3d level, and the men put to drive east to meet the same level west from San Rafael shaft. San Francisco shaft is being sunk partly in old workings, and we hope to reach the bottom shortly. San Juan shaft will be got down to the depth of the 3d level in a few days. La Madelena shaft is going down in a very firm, compact, and productive lode, worth 2 tons per fm. In San Eugenio shaft we expect an improvement shortly; the lode is looking very kindly indeed.—General Remarks: The surface work is being carried on with regularity. The machinery and pitwork are in good working order. The tribute department, on the whole, is looking much as usual. We estimate the raising for September month at 40 tons.

FORTUNA.—Aug. 27: Canada Incosa—West of Taylor's Engine-shaft: In the 100, west of Gonzale's winze (now west of O'Shea's shaft), the lode is very wide and strong, chiefly consisting of decomposed granite, calcareous spar, and lead ore, worth for the latter 2¼ tons per fathom. The ground in the 90, west of Zamora's winze, is getting easier for driving. The lode in the 80, west of Henty's shaft, is regular and of a promising appearance, and worth 1¾ ton per fathom. In the 70, east of Judd's shaft, the lode is compact and firm, and opening good tribute ground, worth 1½ ton per fm.—East of Engine-shaft: The 70, west of Lownde's shaft, is now opening out moderately productive ground, worth 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 70, east of Lownde's shaft, is improved in the upper part of the end. The ground in the 55, east of Pascual's winze, is very hard for driving. In the 45, east of San José's shaft, the lode is small and unproductive, and hard for driving. The lode in the 30, east of Garcia's winze, is very small, and entirely unproductive.—Shafts and Winzes: O'Shea's shaft is holed to the 90 fm. level, and will be made ready for the purpose of drawing without delay. The lode in Santa Toma's shaft the granite is getting harder and the water increasing. The lode in Lopez' winze continues very small. In Damian's winze the lode consists of carbonate of lime and spots of lead. The lode in Grande's winze is small, yielding stones of lead, but not enough to value. In Gerrona's winze the lode is unproductive.—Los Solitos Mine: In the 90, west of Andre's winze, the men are doing good labour. In the 80, in the 75, west of Sanchez' winze, is still divided into several small branches. The lode in the 60, west of Buenos Amigo's shaft, the lode is very regular, and produces good stones of lead. The lode in the 55, east of San Carlo's shaft, is small and compact, and the granite very hard for driving. In the 45, east of Millan's winze, there is no improvement to notice. The lode in the 30, west of San Carlo's shaft, is small and letting out much water, and

ground easy for driving.—East of Engine-shaft: The lode in the 90, east of Morales's engine-shaft, is disarranged and entirely unproductive. In the 65, east of Viciana's winze, the lode is large and strong, consisting of carbonate of lime and lead ore, worth for the latter 3 tons per fathom. The lode in the 55, east of San Miguel's shaft, is small and poor, and the ground hard for driving.—Shafts and Winzes: The ground in San Enrique's shaft is moderately easy for sinking, but the water is very troublesome. We have not yet reached the lode in Calogan's shaft. Pintado's winze is down the requisite depth for the 90 fm. level. The lode in Saez' winze has failed in produce. The lode in ...'s winze is small and poor, and the ground hard for driving.

LINARES.—Pozo Ancho, Aug. 27: West of Engine-shaft—South Lode: In the 110, west of No. 138 winze, the lode is small and poor, and the granite excessively hard for driving. The lode in the 95, west of No. 136 winze, is small and compact, opening good tribute ground, worth 1½ ton per fm. In the 61, west of Santana's shaft, there is still a very fine lode, consisting of quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, worth for the latter 4 tons per fm. The 51, west of Crosby's shaft, is passing through a piece of unsettled ground.—East of Engine-shaft: In the 110, east of engine-shaft, the lode is small, and the ground hard for driving. The lode in the 95, east of No. 135 winze, is large and open, and spotted throughout with lead, but of no value. In the 85, east of No. 134 winze, the lode is very large, but entirely unproductive. The lode in the 75, east of cross-cut, is getting more open, and we expect an improvement shortly.—North Lode: The lode in the 85, east of No. 132 winze, is large and strong, but less productive than it was a short time ago. The lode in the 75, east of Field's shaft, is large and open, and looking very promising indeed.—Shafts and Winzes: The granite in Crosby's shaft is much harder for sinking through. The lode in No. 139 winze is wide and strong, consisting of carbonate of lime and lead ore, worth for the latter 2 tons per fathom. In No. 140 winze the lode is unproductive, and the ground hard for sinking. No. 141 winze is going down in a very open vughy lode, containing a good quantity of gossan and decomposed granite. The ground in No. 142 winze is hard and wet for sinking, and the lode split into branches. The lode in No. 142 winze is underlying south rapidly, and the ground moderately easy for sinking.—General Remarks: There is no unusual alteration in the tribute department. The machinery is in good working order. We estimate the raisings for September month at 350 tons.

PONTGIBAUD.—W. H. Rickard, Sept. 2: Roure: The 80, north and south of Richards's shaft, is not yet cleared to the end; we hope to finish in about ten days. The 60 fm. level, south of Richards's shaft, is unproductive. The same level, north of shaft, on Emily's lode, yields stones of ore. The 40 fm. level, south of Agnes', shaft, yields ½ ton of ore per fathom. The same level south, on a split of the lode, yields ... ton of ore per fathom. The 20, south of the same shaft, yields 1½ ton of ore per fm. The adit level, south of Virginie's shaft, is poor. The same level south of winze, on the ... part of the lode, yields 2 tons of ore per fathom. The stollen, south of James's shaft, is in soft and disordered ground. The western part of the lode where being crosscut is large and kindly, chiefly composed of friable quartz, stained with green phosphate of lead. Virginie's shaft, sinking below the adit, is become harder and more ... for sinking. Our stopes and tribute pitches throughout the mine yield a moderate quantity of average quality stuff.—La Grange: The 40 fathom level, south of Nosky's shaft, yields 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the same level, north of shaft, is 24 ft. wide, orey throughout, yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. The 20 north yields stones of ore towards the bottom of the end. The adit, in the same direction, is in a large, kindly, and well-defined lode, showing spots of ore. The deep adit cross-cut, west from La Rancoule, is in speedy ground, and is being pushed on with all possible speed.—Mioche: In the 100, north of Taylor's engine-shaft, the No. 3 lode is composed of quartz, spotted with blende, copper, and lead ores. We have cut through the No. 2 lode, in the 100 cross-cut east, which is composed of hard quartz, with an unkindly appearance; we have suspended the driving of it. The rise in the back of the 80 fathom level, on No. 2 lode, opens a little tribute ground. A winze sinking below this level, on the same lode, yields a little low quality saving work. Our tribute pitches in this mine are yielding about the same quantity of ore as last month.—La Brousse: The shallow level, south of the ... shaft, has produced upwards of 3 tons of good ore per fathom during the last month, and continues to maintain its productiveness; it is worth 100*l.* per fathom. The sinking of Bassett's shaft proceeds satisfactorily, by six men and three boys.—...: The 70 north, on Susan's lode, yields a little ore, mixed with blende. The 50, eastern part of the lode, is unproductive. The same level, on the western part of the lode, is in hard ground, and poor. The 30 north, on the same part, has met with an unfavourable change of ground, and is suspended. The same level, on the eastern part of the lode, yields ½ ton of ore per fm. The 8 north is hard and poor. There is nothing new in the 8 cross-cut, west of No. 2 lode. Our stopes and tribute pitches are rather poor, on the whole. Our surface works out-doors have gone on without interruption, but the dressing, especially at La Rancoule, has suffered for want of water. Our samplings have amounted to 248 tons.

SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NORWAY.—F. Rordam, Aug. 27: Middle Ramsrud: The vein in the Gesink continues to be of a promising character, now 2 in. wide, and in strong fahlbands, but no traces of silver are yet found.—South Ramsrud: The vein in the Gesink in this mine, now 3 in. wide, although it continues to show traces of silver, and to be of good appearances, is still rather poor.—Neues Gluck: No change in the level east in the adit. The vein, although of a good appearance, continues small. The work on the tramway will begin next month.

CALIFORNIAN GOLD FOR ENGLAND.—The statistics of the exportation of gold from California to England are particularly interesting, as showing the effect which the war has upon the Americans themselves. The *Scientific American*, alluding to the subject, observes that "Among the other humiliations to which this nation has been subjected by the failure of our naval vessels to clear the ocean of the *Florida*, the *Georgia*, and the other insignificant rebel privateers that have been preying for nearly three years upon our commerce, is the revolution that has been worked in our Californian gold trade. Four-fifths of the gold product of the Pacific coast is now shipped to England and other foreign ports, instead of coming to the Atlantic ports, as it did before the war. The following table will show the course of this great revolution in the shipment of our bullion since the American flag on the sea ceased to afford security to an American cargo. Shipments of specie from San Francisco for the first six months of 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864:—

	To New York.	To England.	To China.	To other countries.
1861	$15,916,290	$ 1,103,938	$1,343,247	$202,655
1862	11,290,850	4,216,841	1,007,272	317,652
1863	5,650,976	15,008,427	1,603,059	495,119
1864	5,607,940	19,835,269	2,911,733	578,798

We see how in the foregoing table the shipments to New York diminish year by year, and how the exportations to England swell up from one million in 1861 to nearly twenty millions in 1864. In the first six months of 1861 four-fifths of all the treasure sent out from San Francisco came directly to New York, but in the corresponding six months of 1864 nearly four-fifths of the Californian bullion is sent abroad, and nearly three-fourths of it goes directly to England."

THE GOLD MINES OF NOVA SCOTIA continue to yield good results when efficiently worked. The Waverley district yielded in June upwards of 1319 ozs.; Pine Harbour over 89 4ozs.; Sherbrooke, 834 ozs.; Stormont, 782 ozs.; and Oldham, Renfrew, Montague, and Tangier, various amounts, which raised the total to 5103 ozs. 4 dwts. 8 qrs. The total yield for the three months was 5121 ozs. 8 dwts. 8 grs.

THE COLORADO GOLD NUGGET.—There is now on exhibition here a nugget of gold, weighing 80 lbs., which has been received by G. M. Pullman, on account of the Briggs Gold Company. The nugget is worth $44,000, and is a magnificent specimen of the precious metal. The Briggs Gold Company was organised last April, with a capital of $1,000,000.—*Chicago Times.*

SALE OF MINE SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—Mr. T. P. Thomas sold by public auction at Garraway's, on Thursday, the following mining shares:—45 Wheal Unity Consols (forfeited) at 4s., 1 ditto at 3s., 285 ditto at 2s. 9d., 245 ditto at 2s. 6d., 295 ditto at 2s. 3d., 395 ditto at 2s.; 20 Great Retallack at 2s., 20 ditto at 2s. 3d., 60 ditto at 1s. 6d.; 2 Bryn Gwiog at 20*l.* 15s., 2 ditto at 21*l.*, two ditto at 21*l.* 5s.; 1 Billins at 12*l.*, 1 ditto at 12*l.* 15s., 4 ditto at 12*l.* 15s.; ... Bottle Hill at 1s.; 2 Mary Ann at 12*l.*; 8 Rosewarne United at 18s.; 2 Grambler ...*l.*; 5 North Shepherds at 2*l.* 5s.; 5 Tolvadden at 23s. 6d., 10 ditto at 23s., 10 ditto at 23s. 6d., 10 ditto at 24s.; 75 Vale of Towy at 7s.; 4 Caradon Consols at 30s.; 20 Havan (... paid) at 1*l.* 5s.; 15 Treloweth at 5s. 6d., 40 ditto at 5s.; 30 Wheal Harriett at 14s., ... ditto at 14s. 6d.; 20 Charlotte United at 3s.; 3 Calvadnack at 20s., 3 ditto at 20s.; ... Wheal Grylls at 8*l.* 5s.; 10 Wheal Hearle at 10s., 10 ditto at 15s. 6d.; 20 Roskearnoweth at 12s. 6d.; 20 Wheal Hope at 30s.; 1 Wheal Buller at 18*l.*; 10 East Wheal Grylls at ...; 5 Albert Insurance (5*l.* paid) at 3*l.* 10s.; 222 Bedford Consols (forfeited) at 6d.

THE TIN STANDARD.—Since the reduction in the tin standards, Aug. ..., no further change has taken place; they, therefore, remain as follows:—Common, ...s. to 97s.; refined, 99s. to 101s. A correspondent writes as follows:—"At South Frances meeting, on Monday, a discussion took place as to the mode of selling tin, and it was the unanimous opinion of those present, that the present system was most unsatisfactory, both to the smelter as well as to the miner. It was suggested that at all meetings of mining adventurers the question of selling at a ticketing should be discussed."

BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Wednesday, a boiler attached to Wheal Uny whim-engine suddenly exploded, blowing out both ends, and causing the death of the engineman and injury to two others. It appears that the outer case of the boiler has been under repair, and was again being set to work when the accident occurred. The opinion of the engineer is that the boiler must have leaked, and the feed having got below its proper level, caused the accident. The working of the engine is not interrupted, the other boilers being uninjured.

CONDURROW MINE.—At this mine they have at last taken a step in the right direction. At the meeting, on Wednesday, a loss was shown on the quarter's working of 1993*l.* The labour cost is charged up to May (4295*l.*), and the merchants' bills to April only, 2881*l.*; but the ores are credited to the beginning of September (5452*l.*), still leaving a balance against the mine of 10,632*l.*; deducting, however, the call made at the last meeting of 10*l.* per share (2560*l.*), this left a debtor balance of 8072*l.* A long discussion ensued, and ultimately it was resolved to divide the debit balance *pro rata*, and make a call of 31*l.* 10s. per share. There is a balance still due to the Miners' Bank of 1771*l.*, exclusive of interest from the end of 1861. A good report was presented, the sales of tin being 30 tons a month. Very few shares have changed hands since the last account, Mr. H. Grylls still holding 52 shares, and the purser, Mr. R. Grylls, 12 shares.

We continue to receive numerous communications as to the mode of publishing mine accounts. In many cases, certainly, they are most unsatisfactory. A large number of those issued contain a mere outline of just what it suits the convenience of a purser to give, and in most instances they are deficient in what the proprietors of any well-regulated business would consider really essential. A mere statement of receipts and expenditure may be all very well, if all the items are duly charged up; but that is rarely the case. The liabilities and assets ought almost invariably to be given, and more details as to the expenditure and receipts. South Caradon, on the latter head, are very complete, and a shareholder is enabled with ease to compare their increase or diminution. Wheal Jane always publishes the "assets and liabilities," and the accounts are now in a much more satisfactory state than they were, and, as at Condurrow, once a year, at least, every adventurer ought to be furnished with a list of his fellow-shareholders. Mine adventurers, as a rule, think that mining officials take the world very easy; but there can be no doubt that many conscientious mine managers lead a life of much anxiety.—*West Briton.*

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Capt. Mitchell, Sept. 8: On Saturday last the middle adit level was set to drive east on the north lode, by six men, at 4*l.* per fm., 3 fms. stent. We have intersected a cross-course in the end, underlying south-east fast, and running obliquely with the lode, consequently we shall have to drive some short distance further before it will cross the level; this, however, cannot be the same, from its bearing, as that seen in the upper level west of shaft.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Sept. 7: The two stopes in back of the 130 west will produce 3 tons each of ore per fm. There are three stopes in back of the 115, two of which produce 3 tons each, and one 2½ tons of ore per fm. We are at present driving north in the 103 west to cut through the lode; after this is done we shall resume driving west. We hope to give particulars of the lode in our next report. There are three stopes in the back of this level, each of which will yield 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The stope in the 90 will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. We have set the 58 east, and shall commence driving in the course of a few days. The stope in the back of this level is worth 2½ tons of ore per fm.; and the stopes in back of the 47 and 35 will each yield 2 tons of ore per fathom. The north lode in the engine-shaft is 2½ ft. wide, producing fine stones of ore and capel, and promising to improve. As there has been but little done in the 62, east and west of this shaft, owing to scarcity of water for condensing, we have nothing new to report. We have cleared and secured the deep adit level on this lode from the tail to the end; near the mouth of this level there are considerable workings in the bottom of the level (about 150 fms. west of the shaft), and we made an attempt to clear them out, but after reaching a depth of 7 fms. we could go no further by manual labour. We think the ancients must have had a productive piece of ground here, and no doubt our shaft, when sunk to a greater depth, will meet with it. We have had some fine showers of rain in the past few days, and at present have water sufficient for all purposes.

BEDOL-AUR.—Sept. 8: The end in the 70 is not looking quite so well as when I last wrote, still there is a good leader of lead in the forebreast. The rise south-west of cross-cut is suspended, and the men are put to work on the strings which are within a few yards of the north-east end, and running towards the cross-cut; this is a very fine piece of ground, and we expect to raise a good deal of ore from this place.

BOTELET.—James Trevillion, Sept. 7: We are making good progress in sinking the shaft; the ground is still favourable. The ends and stope are just as last reported; average price for driving and rising about 30s. per fm.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Sept. 5: There is nothing new to report on this week. The lode in the ends driving, and also the lode in the different stopes throughout the mine, are turning out about the same quality tinstuff as when reported on last week. We have not as yet got a full supply of water for stamping and drawing, but the late rain has so increased it as to enable us to do a great deal of work.

BRONFLOYD UNITED.—T. Kemp, Sept. 7: In cross-cutting the lode in the 52 we have just pricked into the run of ore ground, from which we have broken some fine stones of lead ore, and as far as seen the lode is presenting a very kindly appearance; there is a quantity of water coming out of the forebreast, which is a good indication; in this level the men are also pushing on with the new cross-cut to cut the south lode. As instructed, the 40 end, west of winze, is suspended for the present, and two of the men are put down in the new cross-cut, and the other two are engaged in repairing the collar of the engine-shaft, which is in a bad condition. The eastern stope above the back of the 40 is poor, and suspended. Six of the men are put to drive and stope in the western end of the winze; now down about 4 fms. below the bottom of the 40, to drive 2 fms. stent, at 7*l.* 10s. per fm.; and the stope in the back at 3*l.* 10s. per fm., to carry the workings 6 ft. wide; lode worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. The western stope in back of the 40 is not looking so well, now yielding about 10 cwts. of lead per fm.

BRYN GWIOG.—F. Evans, Sept. 7: At the new shaft, on the western part of the sett, we have got down on the lode; it is about 2 ft. wide, in most promising ground for lead ore. The engine-shaft sinking below the 90 is down over 10 fms. below that level, and, as the character of the ground is much more favourable for lead, we think it advisable to continue sinking for some time longer, or until we cut in lead ore, which may be looked for shortly. The 90 east will produce 1 ton per fm The 90 west, on the run, 25 cwts. per fm. The 75 west is driving in promising lead ground, worth 1 ton to the fathom. The several pitches throughout the mine look pretty well, and turning out about the usual quantity of lead ore. We shall sell to-morrow 45 tons of good quality lead ore. We have also prepared for sale 30 tons of blende.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Sept. 8: The engine-shaft is thoroughly completed to a 30-fm. level, a few feet driven east of shaft in the country rock, thence cross-cut driven south towards the lode as directed by me; the lode has not yet been seen, but I expect we shall reach it directly, as we have some branches crossing the forebreast. No time shall be lost in driving the level towards and under the ore passed through in the 20, where I expect from indications that a good course of ore will be met with. The lode in the 20, east of shaft, is very wide and hard; on the footwall there is a little lead ore, but not enough to set a value on. From the appearances of the ground and matrix of the lode good results may be early expected. The 20 west, driving on the south part of the lode, is composed of flookan. This is very near the western boundary; therefore I shall suspend it, and drive a cross-cut through the north part of the lode to the wall, where I hope to find the lode productive. The drivage and stope east of cross-cut, on north part of the lode, towards the point where the ore in this level was first discovered, is yielding good stones and a mixture of lead ore, but it is not so regular as I at one time anticipated it would be. The ore is not all dressed; it will not yield as much as I expected before it was crushed. I will let you know the quantity and further particulars in a day or two.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—Sept. 6: The 80 west, on the south lode, is producing good stones of copper ore, but not enough to value. In the 60 west, on engine lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and yielding tin sufficient to pay for driving. The cross-cut is just as reported last week; set at 7*l.* 10s. per fm.

CAPE CORNWALL.—Ralph P. Goldsworthy, Sept. 7: Our shaftmen have completed the cutting down of the shaft 9 fathoms below the adit level, they are now engaged in dividing the shaft, and putting in the skip-road. We have dropped 20 fathoms of bucket drawing-lift, and hope to fork to that depth this week. We are making the necessary preparations at the surface for drawing the shaft. All our work is going on satisfactorily. No change to notice in our tutwork operations. The engine is working well.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Sept. 6: The north lode, in the 80 west, is much the same as it has been for some time past—composed of fluor-spar and spots of ore. We have now good ventilation in this level, and I have thought it best to suspend the 80 west for the time, with the view to push on the cross-cut north a short distance, then sink a winze on the cross-course perpendicularly, so as to intersect the lode about 10 fathoms deeper. A favourable change has taken place in the character of this lode, from the 68 to the 80, notwithstanding, in opening out in the bottom level, the lode does not produce ore enough to pay. I hope it will be found more productive in depth. In the 80 east the ground is stiffer, and the lode more compact, which looks favourable. The ground in the cross-cut south is easy for working, and from the strings of ore often met with in driving, the ground seems very congenial for copper.

CARGOLL.—Sept. 7: The sinking of Michell's engine-shaft is progressing very favourably, and the lode is as good as it has ever been in the present sink. The stopes at the 110, north from Michell's, retain their value. At the 110, south of Michell's, both lodes are being carried, and the present ends are producing 13 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The 100, north from point of horse, on the east lode, is producing 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm.

CARN CAMBORNE.—J. Seccombe, Sept. 6: We have set to drive north and south at the 40; as soon as these ends are a little advanced we shall resume the sinking, and cut tip-plat.—North Lode: We have set to drive east, where the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In driving and stoping west of cross-cut the lode is worth 2 tons; here we have not seen all the lode. In stoping east of winze the lode is yielding from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm. The south lode, in the 30 west, is yielding 1½ ton; and east at this level stones of ore. Clarke's lode, in the 13 west, is producing 1 ton of ore; the eastern end is disordered by a cross-course. The lode in the western shaft, sinking below the adit level, is producing stones of ore. The ground in cross-cutting at the 30 fm. level is hard.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN (Gold).—J. Parry, Sept. 8: The lode in the north-east end of No. 1 level continues about 1½ ft. wide, composed of white quartz, slightly spotted with lead, &c. The ground is for the present rather tight and close. No. 2 level is much the same as when last reported. The lode in both stopes is looking promising, and yields occasionally some visible gold. Surface works are progressing satisfactorily. Leats have been fixed up in places where required on the large water-course. The foundation of the wheel-pit is also nearly completed, and men are employed by the contractor to raise and prepare stones for the walls. Gold obtained during the week ending Sept. 5—5 ozs. 3 dwts. 12 grains, from 18 cwts. of stuff, making a total of 78 ozs. 2 dwts.

CEFN BRWYNO.—Sept. 6: The lode in the 92, going east and west of cross-cut, is 2 feet wide, showing a little ore, but not to value at present, but we may fairly expect these points to improve shortly, as in going west we shall soon get under the ore ground driven through in the level above. The lode in the 80, west of Taylor's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 80, east of shaft, is 4 feet wide, producing 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 56, or deep adit level, east of Taylor's shaft, is 3 feet wide, a kindly lode, containing strings of lead ore; saving work. The lode in the winze sinking below the 68, west of Taylor's shaft, is from 6 to 7 feet wide, yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fathom.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—E. Chegwin, Sept. 7: The sumpmen are engaged putting down pitwork and rods. The engineers are getting on well in putting in the engine. The masons will complete building the stack in about a week from this time.

CONNORREE.—Capt. Bishop, Sept. 3: In the deep adit there is no change for the week, still yielding good lumps of sulphur. The 74, east of engine-shaft, is yielding good sulphur. The 64, west of engine-shaft, has a little improved for sulphur smalls. The yield of copper in the 54, west of engine-shaft, is much the same as last week. In the 45, west of engine-shaft, a little improvement has taken place for copper; the yield of coppery silver smalls is much the same. In the 20, west of new shaft, the lode is small and poor for copper. In the 18 fm. level ends, east and west of Field's shaft, the yield of ore is pretty good. The 10, east of Kempson's shaft, is yielding good class copper ore, but not in large quantities. In the 20 cross-cut, south of new shaft, the rock is of the same character. The copper and sulphur branch intersected in the 10 cross-cut, south of Tracey's shaft, is looking well.—The stopes on the great copper and other lodes: On the whole, the yield of copper and sulphur ore is good.

CORNUBIA TIN.—Sept. 5: The 70 east, on No. 6 lode, continues to yield large quantities of tin, and is driving by six men, at 95s. per fm.; lode 3 ft. wide, and well defined. The stope in back of this level is worked by eight men, at 34s. per fm., also yielding very well. The 70 end west, on No. 6 lode, is rather poor at present; a stope working in back of this level at 35s. per fm., yielding very well. The 70 end east, on No. 5 lode, is looking well; we expect to put another eight men in this back next week; end driving at 80s. per fm., by six men. We have resumed the 60 cross-cut, and shall push it on with all speed, to reach the two other lodes (Nos. 2 and 1) which lie immediately to the south. These, when opened up, will add immensely to the resources of our mine. In the 30, at Knight's shaft, we are pushing on the end with all speed, in order to take up another stope here; end rather poor at present, being in a small bar of granite; we expect a change for the better when we get on a little further. In the 20 we are working a stope by two men, at 10s. 6d. per fm., which is producing good work for tin. Upon the whole, we are looking better than for some time past. Our machinery is all in excellent condition, with ample water, notwithstanding the dry season, for dressing and all other purposes, which enables us to keep up our monthly sales. Our tin of Friday last realised 65*l.* per ton, which covered the working costs of the mine.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—J. Vivian, Sept. 8: At Vivian's engine-shaft, in Oatfield, the engineers make good progress in fixing the 90-inch cylinder steam-engine in the house; the masons continue to build the stack for ditto, and the house for No. 1 30-inch winding-engine and capstan; the labourers are excavating for balance-bob, &c. The boiler building is carried on with the utmost dispatch possible, the large reservoir is fast approaching completion, as is the large saw-mill; the steam-engine to work the latter will go to work this day to work the fan-blast in the new smithy. We are fixing new lathes in the engineer's shop. At Wheal Abraham, or middle sump, one other section of the engineer's staff are getting on fast in fixing the 80-inch cylinder engine in its position; here also the masons are building whim-house and capstan-stand for No. 2 30-inch winding-engine. At Thomas's, or western engine-shaft, the masons are building whim and capstan-house for No. 3 30-inch winding-engine. Other operations on the mine progress satisfactorily.

CROWAN CONSOLS.—J. Seymour, Sept. 3: We have just discovered the object we have been seeking; yesterday we came upon a good lode of copper ore at the 30, going west, worth full 1 ton per fm., valued by us at from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fm., driving at 3*l.* to 5*l.* per fm.; the back can be opened for 40s. or less; this is under whole ground to adit 30 fathoms deep, and as far as I can see it is standing entire the whole of the sett westwards, upwards of a mile in length.

— Sept. 6: I am happy to say the lode in the 30 west is continuing quite as good as when I wrote you on Saturday, rather improved, and promising greater improvement shortly; it is a most magnificent lode, the ore is rich in quality, and can be made very clean by dressing. The lode in the 30, in the eastern end, is very large, composed of quartz, with occasional stones of strong yellow copper ore; it is my firm belief that if this end be pushed on like results may be obtained as in the western level, the lode being so very similar to what it was in the western level before meeting with the ore. I should much like for you to be here to see the stuff taken up to-day, which warrants everything that can be desired for a superior lode ahead, and at the next level a rich mine. We shall sell 17 tons of low-priced copper, but if the ore holds, in the next sampling it will be very good. We sold yesterday 20*l.* 9s. 2d. worth of blende for the tributers, and shall sell some tin this week.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, Sept. 8: In the stope in back of the 60, west of Walker's shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. We have communicated the winze sinking below this level with the stope in back of the 75, and shall now resume the driving of the 60 west. The stopes in back of the 75 are without alteration since last reported. In the 90 cross-cut south, west of Walker's shaft, we have cut the south lode; so far as seen it contains some good work for tin, but there is not yet sufficient done on it to ascertain its size or value. In the 105 east, west of Walker's shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. In the same level west the lode is large, and worth 25*l.* per fm. In the stope in back of this level the lode is 9 feet wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. The shaftmen are now engaged in enlarging the plat in this level preparatory to sinking the shaft below.

CWMSYMLOG.—A. Williams, Sept. 6: In the 15 cross-cut, north of Reed's shaft, the ground has been a little easier during the last fortnight, and good progress has been made in driving; it is now extended 26 fathoms 3 feet, and we have 6 fms. 5 ft. more to drive to intersect the lode. We are now engaged in drawing the ore from the stope east of Pugh's shaft, and as soon as that is completed we shall resume the stoping down the lode. The cutting of the wheel-pit is progressing favourably.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, Sept. 6: The lode in the 12 east is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The stope above is worth 5 tons per fm.—William and Mary: The lode in the 22 east is not looking so well, but I think the change is only temporary. The lode in the stope above is worth 6 tons per fm. The 10 end is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom.

DEVON COPPER.—T. Neill, Sept. 6: I beg to inform you since the last meeting we have put up a hauling machine to the water-wheel, and also put skip-road in the shaft, which answers well. The engine-shaft is sunk 12 fathoms below the adit level, on the north part of the lode, which is producing gossan, with stones of copper ore, and ground good for sinking; present price 9*l.* per fm. I should recommend the sinking to be continued for 6 or 8 fathoms deeper before cutting through the lode to ascertain its size and value. The adit level is extended 30 fms. east of shaft, on the north part of the lode, and for most of this drivage the lode has produced fine gossan, capel, mundic, black and yellow copper ore, being of an exceedingly promising character, and presenting every indication for a deposit of ore at a deeper level. In the present end there appears to be a change as if we were near a cross-course, and a few fathoms behind the end the men are engaged in cutting through the lode, now in 6 ft., and so far as seen is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. I may remark, in conclusion, that we have one great advantage for making a trial on such a large and promising lode—that is, all through this very dry summer we have an ample supply of surface water for pumping and hauling purposes.

EAST BOTTLE HILL—(*Special Report*).—Charles Thomas, Sept. 5: The sett, as shown to me by Capt. Eddy, is bounded on the west by Bottle Hill, and a mine recently set to work, called Wheal Mary Hutchens. The extent of this sett is great, and is on the junction of the granite and killas, a large portion being in the latter rock, with the granite doubtless undermining it. The surface shows that mining operations were carried on here near the surface, probably a long time since. Recently a shaft has been sunk 9½ fms. deep, and a cross-cut driven 4 fms. to this lode; the same level is driven east on the lode 7 fms.; the last 2 fms. the lode is 6 ft. wide, containing tin of good quality; samples taken by my direction under my eye which on trial since my return show the lode to be rich for this depth, worth from 36*l.* to 40*l.* per fm. It is difficult to estimate correctly the value per fathom of a lode of this width, either by sight or by sample, yet I have no hesitation in reporting that if a large extent in length and depth of ground of this value can be explored, good profits could be realised by the working, full 50 per cent. of the value of the ores raised, I doubt not. Whether or not the lode may be found extensively so rich as this deposit, a strong inducement is furnished from this discovery to complete the adit, which is driven to within 30 to 40 fms. of this lode, where it would be 30 fms. deeper. Another lode, 35 fms. further south, is discovered in a pit 2 fms. deep; the adit could be driven on to intersect this lode also. The adit would reach the tin lode at about 40 fms. east of the tin above described, and that at no great distance from the granite at that depth. No machinery will be required to work to the depth of the adit, besides horse-whims, and a water stamps for returning the tin. While the adit is being driven, which I believe can be done cheap and quickly, the tin discovered can be worked, which, if there is no falling off in value, will greatly assist to pay the cost of the other operations. I consider the trial of the mine in the way indicated above to be a very good mining speculation, and fairly worth the amount of the cost incurred by the driving of the adit, and all the other expenses incurred as preparatory work now and heretofore.

— J. Eddy, Sept. 7: We are still driving east in the 10 by six men; the lode in the present end is still holding its size, about 7 ft. wide, and equally as rich for tin as when reported on last week, now worth about 40*l.* per fm. I have set those six men a long stent, and given them a great price, as encouragement for them to get on with their work as fast as possible; this will not only show us the value of the lode in length, but will soon give us good tin backs for stopes. We are now making the best of our time. Our men are working up to 10 o'clock Saturday nights, and commencing very early again Monday mornings. We are getting on with the other operations satisfactorily.

EAST BRONFLOYD.—A. Williams, Sept. 6: The 25 cross-cut, north of shaft, has been extended 14 fms. 0 ft. 6 in. on the lode, and the north part of it is being intersected, which is disordered by a cross branch coming in from the north side. We are now driving east on the course of the lode, and hope it will improve when out of the influence of the branch mentioned.

EAST CARADON.—J. Seccombe, Sept. 7: Caunter Lode: The 60 east is producing saving work. The 70 east is worth 6*l.* per fathom; the 80 east, 15*l.*; and the 80 west, 18*l.* per fm.—New Lode: The 80 west is worth 6*l.* per fm.—South Lode: The 70 east is poor; and the 70 west is worth 12*l.* per fm.

EAST CARN BREA.—Thos. Glanville, J. Scholar, Sept. 7: No. 3 Lode: In the 60, driving west of the cross-course, the lode is producing 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the rise in the back of the 60 the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 50 the lode is producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 40 the lode is producing 3 tons of ore per fathom.—New Lode: In the 50, driving west, the lode is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 30, driving east from the western shaft, the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 26, driving west, the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the rise in back of the 26 the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom.—No. 4 lode: In the 50, driving west, the lode is producing 3 tons of ore per fathom.—No. 6 Lode: In the 50, driving west of the cross-cut, the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom.

EAST CHIVERTON.—J. Nancarrow, Sept. 6: The engine-shaft is sunk below the 35 fm. level 5 fathoms 2 ft.; here we have met with the north lode in bottom of the shaft, and Captain Juleff and myself think it advisable to sink the shaft now on the course of this lode, as the ground will be much easier, thus proving the lode so far as we sink the shaft; and not only this, but when the shaft is sunk to the 50 we shall not have so long a cross-cut to the south lode by some fathoms, and less expense. Our sumpmen are now preparing to sink the shaft on the course of this lode. The east end, on the south lode, is just as last week, letting out large streams of water; the lode here, though small, is of a promising appearance, at present costing us 2*l.* 15s. per fm. In the east end, on the north lode, there is no change since last reported, costing us 4*l.* 10s. per fm. We are still making good progress in sinking the north shaft, and have a very promising lode. I broke some stones to-day in the bottom of this shaft, with spots of lead in them, costing 3*l.* per fm. for sinking. The adit cross-cut south is just as last week, only more water is issuing from the end, and we rather think we are getting near some lode.

EAST DARREN.—Sept. 6: Taylor's Shaft: In the 116 east the lode is 2 to 3 feet wide, with spots of lead ore, but not to value. In the 104 east the lode is 2 feet wide, unproductive for lead ore. In the 92 east the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, yelding 1 ton of lead ore per fm. In the same level westward, on the south part of the lode, the lode is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, producing about 2 tons of lead ore per fm. In the winze sinking below this level, 40 fms. west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is getting larger and more productive, now yielding stones of ore. In the 68 east, the winze sinking behind the end, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, producing full 2 tons of lead ore per fm.—Reed's Shaft: In the 80 west the lode is unproductive, being disordered by broken-up ground. The stopes and pitches throughout the mine continue to yield their average quantities of lead ore. Our drawing and dressing is progressing satisfactorily, with good supplies of water.

EAST GREAT WORK.—J. Lean, Sept. 7: In the 10 east the ground is easier for driving, the lode thus far divided in two branches, producing stones of ore; in the same level west another branch of the caunter is intersected; lode not seen to the west of it. The Moor shaft is down to water. We commenced to drive east and west to-day; the lode at both ends is producing about 1 ton ore per fathom.

EAST JANE.—J. Seccombe, Sept. 7: The western shaft is down 10 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. below the 26, and have set to sink it 6 ft. deeper before altering the pitwork, at 12*l.* 12s. The 26 north is being driven by two men, at 3*l.* per fm.; the part of the lode carried is 18 in. wide, composed of flookan, quartz, and stones of lead. The main part appears to be to the west, which we shall prove by a cross-cut when we get a little further from the crossing. The stope and back of the 26 south are yielding 5 cwts. of lead per fm. We have let a stope from the rise and back of the 14 north, the lode in which is producing 3 cwts. of lead per fm. The boiler is taken up to the new house, and the cylinder will be here this afternoon. We shall push on the work putting in the engine and altering the pitwork as fast as possible, and hope to have it completed by the time promised.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Sept. 8: Hallett's shaft is without change to notice. The 75 east is producing good stones of ore, and opening tribute ground. In the 75 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fathom. The stope in the back of this level is worth 14*l.* per fathom. In the 65 winze, west of Hallett's, the lode is 8 inches wide, worth 8*l.* per fathom. We are cutting plat, fixing lift, &c., preparatory to sinking King's shaft below the 65, and calculate to commence to sink about the end of next week. The 65, west of King's, is still in a hard bar of ground, and the lode small; I expect improvement here shortly. We have two stopes in the back of the 65, east of King's, worth respectively 8*l.* and 16*l.* per fathom. The stope in the back of the 55, east of King's shaft, is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The stope in the back of the said level, west of King's shaft, is worth 9*l.* per fathom.

EAST TOLGUS.—Sept. 7: In the 34, east of John's shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, consisting of spar, peach, and mundic. The ground in the 34 cross-cut south is hard. The lode in the adit level, east of new shaft, is 2 feet wide, composed of gossan, spar, and mundic. The ground in the adit level cross-cut south is moderately easy.

EAST TRESKERBY.—J. Nancarrow, Sept. 5: The lode in the 12 east is improving, worth 6*l.* per fm. In the stope in the back the lode is smaller than usual, and worth 8*l.* per fm. The stope in back of the 12 west is worth 4*l.* per fathom. The stope in the bottom is worth 12*l.* per fm. The stope in the 20 is worth 4*l.* per fm. The lode in the 30 east is small. The ground is good in the 30 cross-cut. There is a very promising lode in a winze below the adit, west of engine-shaft, with stones of copper.

EAST WHEAL ELLEN.—Captains Garland and Corfield, Sept. 7: In the cross-cut south of Pryor's shaft, at the deep adit level, the men are progressing favourably, and all the water is flowing from the bottom of the end. Nos. 1 and 2 stopes, in the back of this level, are looking very kindly, and yielding about the average quantity of ore. The lode in the stope in bottom of the same level is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, and orey throughout. We shall be able to give more particulars and the value in our next setting report.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—J. Burgan, Sept. 8: There is nothing new in this mine since last week. Good progress has been made in the new shaft, sinking from surface, now holed to the 30. The south lode is the same as mentioned in my last report.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Sept. 6: There is no change in the 75 west since our last advice. The lode in the 65 west is now fully 2 ft. wide, letting out pretty much water—it yields 2 tons of ore, with good work for tin; and, from the appearance of the south part, it looks as if the horse will wear out, when we may have

every reason to expect a good branch of ore; at any rate, it looks very promising for it now. And I also believe that had the 65 been only 2 fms. deeper that it would be now driving on a good lode.

— George R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Sept. 7: We beg to inform you that the shaftmen have resumed the sinking of the engine-shaft below the 75, but no lode has been taken down. There is no change in the 75 west, other than there is a little more water coming from the bottom of the end. The south part, in the 65 west, is 2 ft. wide, letting out pretty much water, worth 2 tons of ore and good work for tin; this part is taking around north, consequently it will form a junction with the north part, when we anticipate a good improvement. Altogether, we consider this end to be improved. The western stope, above the 65, will yield from 7 to 8 tons to the fathom, and the eastern one 6 tons per fm., each producing good work for tin, considerably more than it will cost to break away the lode. The lode in the 55 west will produce 12l. worth of tin to the fathom, besides stones of ore; this end is also improving. All the other places are looking much the same.

EAST WHEAL GRYLLS.—Sept. 8: Middle Lode: The 17 is driving west of Firmstone's engine-shaft, by six men, at 6l. per fathom; the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 4l. per fathom. The 10 is driving east of Anna's whim-shaft, by four men, at 1l. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 6l. per fathom. In the adit level we are cross-cutting north of the new whim-shaft, in order to prove the north part of the lode, which is being done by four men, at 3l. 10s. per fathom. The 25, from surface, is driving east of Curtis's shaft, by six men, at 5l. per fathom; the lode is worth 5l. per fathom. The 17, from surface, is driving east of Curtis's shaft, by two men, at 2l. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 3l. per fathom. In this level we are also driving west by two men, at 2l. per fathom; the lode is small and poor.—Fisher's Lode: The 10 is driving east of Thomas's whim-shaft, by two men, at 2l. per fathom; the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 4l. per fathom. Our tribute department is as follows:—Four men, at 5s. in 1l., four men at 6s. 8d., two men at 10s., and 11 men at 12s. in 1l., the tributer paying all expenses.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—James Richards, Sept. 8: At Homersham's shaft the penthouse, &c., is all but complete, and sinking below the 130 will be commenced to-morrow.—Homersham's Shaft: In the 130 cross-cut north the ground is still hard, and progress slow. In the rise in back of the 130 east, against Barkell's winze, below the 120 above, the ground is favourable for progress. In the 120 west, and west of Maynard's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the lode is large, 4 ft. of the leading part of which is being carried, and yields good saving work for copper ores. Barkell's rise, in back of the 120, is communicated with the 110 above. The lode at the point of communication is worth 4l. per fm. In the 77, west of Northey's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, mundic, quartz, and stones of yellow copper ore. In the 45 east the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, consisting of quartz, capel, mundic, carbonate of iron, and a little copper ore of good quality. In Williams's cross-cut north in the 88, west of Hitchins's engine-shaft, the ground is improving, and better progress is being made.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—John Goldsworthy, Sept. 7: Homersham's Shaft: The sinking below the 130 will be resumed this week. The ground in the 130 fathom level cross-cut, driving north, continues hard, therefore the progress is slow. The ground in the rise in the back of the 130, rising against Barkell's winze, is sunk in the bottom of the 120—favourable for progress. The part of the lode being carried in the 120, west of Maynard's cross-cut, is 4 feet wide, producing saving work for copper ore. Barkell's rise, in the back of the 120, has been communicated with the 110. In the 77, west of Northey's cross-cut, driving on the north part of the lode, the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of capel, iron, quartz, and mundic, and produces a little yellow copper ore. In the 45 east the lode is 3⅛ feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, and iron, and spotted with yellow copper ore. The ground in the 88 fathom level cross-cut, driving north-west of Hitchins's engine-shaft, is a little more favourable for progress.

FURZE HILL WOOD.—W. Doidge, Sept. 7: No. 1 North Lode: In the 40 west the lode is small, composed chiefly of capel and mundic, and producing a little tin. In the stopes in the back of this level the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, and mundic, worth 8l. per fm. for tin. In the 40 cross-cut north, towards No. 2 north lode, the ground is hard and spare for driving; however, I think by the appearance of the ground we shall have a change very soon. We are thinking to commence to re-build our stamps loading in the beginning of another week.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, Sept. 3: There is nothing new to report in this mine. All the operations are being conducted with the utmost vigour.

GOLCH HILL.—Sept 8: I am glad to inform you an improvement has taken place in the 65. On Tuesday we cut a branch of ore about 1 in. wide in the end, looking very kindly, and we expect as we continue driving that it will increase in width, but the ground is still very stiff to make much progress. In the stope over the back of this level the men are breaking very good ore. The stope is looking more promising than ever. On the whole, the mine has much improved.

GREAT BRIGAN.—J. Tredinnick, Sept. 3: No change in Highburrow shaft during the past week. We hope to hole the rise in back of the 33 to Scammell's shaft by the end of next week. Not being satisfied we have cut the lode in the 33 cross-cut, south of Highburrow shaft, I have put the men to drive the same further to cut the lode. If the lode in the winze continues its course, we shall have to drive about 3 fms. further before we cut the lode. No alteration in the north cross-cut, east of Ennor's shaft, at the 20. We have a kindly lode coming in at the bottom of the winze sinking below the 20, east of said shaft. No lode has been taken down in the end driving east at the deep adit level during the past week. Nothing new in the shaft sinking below the shallow adit near the eastern boundary. In the winze sinking below the 20, on the south lode, the lode is disordered by a hard floor of spar.

GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harper, Sept. 6: I have no very particular change to notice in the appearance of the ground, it being traversed by veins composed of mundic, peach, and much mixed with spots of copper ore. We have fixed the larger pitwork to the bottom lift; it is now doing well.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—J. W. Crase, W. Jenkin, Sept. 3: At Vivian's engine-shaft the men have finished casing and dividing the same, and made it complete for drawing to the 67. The lode in the 57, driving west of engine-shaft, is worth 8l. per fathom. The lode in the stopes in back of the 57 is worth 7l. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 57 is unproductive. In Jenkin's shaft, sinking below the 57, we cut water, and consequently suspended the sinking until the 67 is driven throughout the cross-course from the engine-shaft, which will drain the water, and enable us to resume the sinking. The lode in the 57, driving east of Jenkin's shaft, is producing stones of ore, but not sufficient to value. Pendarve's lode in the 57, driving west of cross-cut, has an improving appearance, and is producing saving work for copper ore. The lode in the same level, driving east of cross-cut, is 18 in. wide, consisting principally of quartz, with occasional stones of copper ore. No change in Rule's shaft for the week. In Sleggan's shaft, sinking below the 62, the part of the lode being carried is 18 inches wide, looking more promising, and yielding good stones of ore. At King's shaft, sinking below the 75, we have again met with water, which has obliged us to suspend the sinking for the present. We have to-day set to the shaftmen to stope the bottom of the 75, west of said shaft, where the lode is worth 10l. per fm. The lode in the 75, driving west of shaft, is composed of quartz and mundic, and promising for an early improvement. The lode in the winze sinking below the 57, west of King's shaft, is producing a little more ore, and looking more kindly in appearance. The lode in the 57, driving west of the latter shaft, continues to look well, and is worth 15l. per fm.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Sept. 6: The ground in the adit end is favourable for driving and congenial for lead ore. We expect to intersect a lode some few fathoms before the present end.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—J. Nancarrow, Sept. 5: The new lode runs a little south of east, yields fine gosson, and is letting out plenty of water; this end is being pushed on as fast as possible with a full pare of men to intersect the lodes beyond. There is another end being driven direct to the pit by the road with as many men as can be worked; this also is letting out a large quantity of water, and shows the importance of driving up the adit before sinking is commenced below.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Sept. 7: In the 154, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. for tin. In the 154, east of cross-cut, the lode is 1⅛ ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm. for copper ore. In the 154, west of cross-cut, the lode is 1⅛ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 140 east the lode is small and unproductive. In the 125, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. In the 100, east of Noel's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm. for copper ore.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Hampton, J. Jenkin, Sept. 1: The 75 cross-cut, driving north at Hill Brothers shaft, is still looking better; there is more water issuing very strong from the end, which is in 7 fathoms 5 ft. from the shaft; the ground is of a light colour, consisting of spar of a softer nature and killas. We are of opinion the water is coming from the elvan at no great distance off; this operation is being pushed on with all possible speed, and we can do nothing more to expedite it. We may state further that we have seen no ground we like so well in the level above, or at any other point in this locality of the mine. In the 63 cross-cut south the ground is very hard and spare for driving. The eastern stopes in bottom of the 25, on the tin lode, are worth 15l. per fathom; lode 3 feet wide, very compact. In the western stopes the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 8l. per fm. Nothing fresh to report on the pitches. We hope to set a pitch on a new piece of ground shortly.

GREAT WHEAL GRYLLS.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, Sept. 8: Michell's Lode: Michell's flat-rod shaft is completed to the 27 fm. level from surface; the shaftmen are now engaged enlarging the same below this point, at 1l. 10s. per fm.—Stevens's Lode: The 15 fm. level is driving west by two men, at 1l. 5s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 4l. per fm. At surface the carpenters are engaged making frames, stands, &c., preparatory to fixing the flat-rods. We sampled on the 2d inst. 648 bushels of tinstone, which was sold to-day for 24l. 12s. 11d.

GRYLLS WHEAL FLORENCE.—E. Rogers, Edmund Rogers, Sept. 6: The engine-shaft is sinking by nine men, at 18l. per fm., and is down 8 fms. 3 ft. 6 inches below the deep adit; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 30l. per fm. for tin. At the adit level we are cross-cutting north by two men, at 3l. 15s. per fm.; the ground is composed of killas and spar, with spots of mundic. The 19 is driving west, by three men, at 1l. 5s. per fm.; the lode is 6 in. wide, and will just pay for driving.

GUNNIS LAKE (Clitters).—J. Rodda, Sept. 1: The engine-shaft is being made good for receiving the pitwork, skip-road, &c., as fast as the nature of the work will admit; 40 fms. are already completed. The lode has not been taken down in the 24, west of engine-shaft, for the last 9 ft. driving; when last taken down it yielded good stones of copper ore and stamping work for tin; a branch carrying a little tin from the south side of the level will come in contact with the main part of the lode, in driving about 9 feet further, and at the junction we expect a good improvement; this end is going into an important piece of ground, that is very likely to turn out well for copper and tin ores. Hilman's stopes, in the back of this level, are yielding 1 ton of copper ore and 8l. worth of tin per fathom. Dart's stopes are worth 1 ton of copper ore and 9l. per fathom for tin. Kellow's stopes, in back of the 12 west, are producing ⅛ ton of copper ore per fathom and saving work for tin. Piper's stopes, in the same level, are worth 10l. per fathom for tin, and likely to turn out a large quantity of tinstuff. Williams's stopes, in back of the deep adit, are worth 5l. per fm. for tin. The rise in back of the adit east, on the north part of the lode, is yielding saving work for tin, and looking kindly for an improvement. The adit east, on the tin lode, is producing good saving work for tin, and should we (as we have every reason to believe we shall) meet with a good productive lode here, it will greatly enhance the value of the mine. The cross-cut from Crease's south lode has not reached Crease's north lode, but from the increased quantity of water issuing from the end, we think we are near it. The best stopes for tin are around the shaft, which cannot be taken away until we get the new engines and shaft in working order, therefore we cannot say exactly when we shall sell the next parcel of tin, but as soon as the engines are in we shall break a large quantity of stuff, which will give good profits, and we shall be in a position to determine the samplings with greater regularity. The whim-engine is up ready to take the roof, and the masons are now building carpenters' and smiths' shops. The tin sold on Tuesday last fetched 60l. per ton, and weighed 10 tons 15 cwts. 2 qrs. 23 lbs.

GUNNIS LAKE (Clitters).—W. Skewis, John Rodda, Sept. 8: The engine-shaft is being made good for receiving the pitwork, skip-road, &c., as fast as the nature of the work will admit; 40 fathoms is already completed. The lode in the 24, west of engine-shaft, is opening out larger, and producing good work for tin and copper ore; this end is going into an important piece of ground that is likely to yield large quantities of mineral. Hilman's stopes, in the back of this level, are yielding 1 ton of copper ore, and about 8l. worth of tin per fathom. Dart's stopes are worth 9l. for tin, and 1 ton of copper per fathom. Kellow's stopes, in the back of the 12, are worth 1 ton of ore per fathom, and saving work for tin, with prospects of an early improvement. Piper's stopes, in the same level, are worth 10l. per fathom for tin, and likely to yield large quantities of tinstuff. Williams's stopes, in the back of the deep adit, are worth 7l. per fathom for tin, and producing occasional good stones of copper ore. The rise in back of the adit east, on the north part of the Bonny lode, is yielding saving work for tin. The adit east, on the tin lode, is producing good saving work for tin, and should we (as we have every reason to think we shall) meet with a good productive lode here it will greatly enhance the value of the mine. The cross-cut from Crease's south lode has not yet reached Crease's north lode, but from the increased quantity of water issuing from the end and we think we are near it. The whim-engine house is up, and the other necessary buildings, together with the other surface operations, are going on satisfactorily. Our parcel of tin last week fetched 60l. per ton, and weighed 10 tons 15 cwts. 2 qrs. 23 lbs. Our stamps are working very well, and we are busily engaged in getting ready the next parcel of tin.

GURLYN.—J. Curtis, J. Rees, Sept. 7: Setting for September: The 50 to drive east of the cross-cut, by six men, at 4l. per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, worth for tin 5l. per fm. The 40 to drive east of the cross-cut, by six men, at 4l. per fm.; lode 2⅛ ft. wide, and yielding work for the stamps. The 30 to drive east of Radford's shaft, by four men, at 5l. per fm.; lode 3 ft. wide, with tin in it, but not enough to value. The winze to sink below the 30, west of Radford's shaft, by six men, at 6l. per fm. The 50 to drive west of the cross-cut, on Riche's lode, by two men, at 2l. 10s. per fm. The stope in back of the 30, east of Radford's shaft, by four men, at 2l. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fathom. We have 11 men on tribute, at 10s. 6d. in 1l.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—Wm. Smyth, Sept. 7: No change to notice in Gwyn Llifion adit since last reported; the ground is still hard. No lode taken down in Gwydyr stopes or middle level for the month. We have resumed the dressing, and have plenty of water now.

HALLENBEAGLE.—J. Edwards, E. Richards, Sept. 6: We are clearing up the shaft south of old engine-shaft as fast as possible, and hope to communicate the latter with the former in course of a fortnight from this time (this is for footway and ventilation), and when completed we shall resume the sinking of the old engine-shaft below the 40 with all possible dispatch. There is nothing new to notice in any of the pitches or bargains during the past week. We shall complete the fixing of the plunger-lift in the 40, east of engine-shaft, on Thursday next. If all goes on well we hope to get the main beam of the engine up and fixed in the house by Saturday next.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, Sept. 2: At our setting Scar Head level is set as before, to two men, at 63s. per fm. The end of the drift east in the vein, to two men, at 50s. per fm. Stope No. 1 is set to two men, at 40s. per fm., worth ⅛ ton of ore per fathom. The end going east is producing fine stones of ore, and likely to improve. Trough Low level is set to four men, at 5l. per fathom; we have just cut a string in this level, which is highly mineralised.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Sept. 6: In the adit level, driving west through the cross-cut, good progress is being made; we are obliged, from the soft nature of the ground, to timber the level as we proceed. The late rains having increased the surface water, we are enabled to work the wheels, and hope soon to have the mine in fork.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Sept. 7: Bailey's engine-shaft, sinking below the 110, is worth 50l. per fm. for the length of shaft (13 ft.), and is promising for an improvement. The 110 fm. level west is looking well, a good course of ore, worth full 40l. per fathom.

KELLY BRAY.—G. Rowe, Sept. 7: The water still continues to flow very strong from the lode in the 70 east, and the ground is moderately easy for progress, with occasional patches of elvan mixed with the killas. The ground in the 60 cross-cut north continues of the same mineralised character, with occasional small branches passing through it, containing mundic and ore. The lode in the 40 east presents the same general appearance as seen in the level below in passing through the same run of ground. The lode in the bottom of the 25, east from western shaft, is worth 6l. per fathom.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, Sept. 8: Since our last report no particular change has taken place in the appearance or character of the lode in any part of the mine. We continue to progress pretty favourably with the sinking of the new eastern shaft below the 41, the ground being favourable for exploring. In the end, driving north-east of the 41 east, the ground is easy for progress; the branch, or lode, producing occasional stones of ore. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 41 west is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, peach, and ore, worth of the latter 5 tons, or 20l. per fathom. The ground in the 30 east is moderately easy, carrying branches of quartz, mixed with mundic and spots of ore; the lode is still small. In the cross-cut driving north, at the 10 east, the ground is traversed by small branches, consisting of prian and peach, mixed with mundic and spots of black ore. The tribute department continues to produce much as usual. The water is again out of the mine.

LANIVET.—John Tregay, Sept. 3: Oulton's Shaft: In cutting plat at the 12 we find the lode is producing some good work for tin. At Petrie's shaft we are making good progress in cutting the plat, and the branches are producing saving work for tin.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, Sept. 3: There is no change in the mine to notice since last week's report.—Coombe: In the adit no lode is yet intersected.

MERLLYN.—W. Sandoe, Sept. 7: The 30, driving north of whim-shaft, continues to produce a good mixture of ore for the washing-floors, and the lode is highly promising. The stope in the back of this level is worth 5 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The 20, driving west on the new lode, is worth from 6 to 8 cwts. of lead ore per fathom, and likely to improve. There is no change elsewhere in the mine to notice since last advised. Owing to the scarcity of water to dress, &c., we have no ore prepared for the sale on Thursday next, but shall endeavour to make the best use of the present rainy weather to get as much ore ready as possible for the sale in a month hence.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, Sept. 8: Brabner's Shaft: In the 80 north, on the footwall side of the lode, the ground is very promising, with a little lead intermixed. The level driving north on the hanging side of the lode is in favourable ground for progress, but contains no lead to value. The level north of the rise is yielding good lead. The pitch in bottom of the level, by No. 1 winze, is worth 1⅛ ton of lead per fm. The pitch south of No. 2 winze, and back of the level, is worth 12 cwts. per fm. The pitch north of winze is worth 8 cwts. of lead per fm. At Williams's shaft there is no alteration.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, Sept. 7: Our water was in fork on Saturday night last, and the sinking of the winze below the 62 east was resumed on Monday morning, where we have a large promising lode, about 4 ft. wide, producing ⅛ ton of grey ore per fm.; set to six men, 1 fm., at 9l. 9s. The lode in the stopes in back of the 42 east is 5 feet wide, producing 1¼ ton of ore per fm.; the ore, however, being disseminated throughout such a large lode, is not of very rich quality, and rather expensive for dressing. In the 32 east we have two or three sets of timber more to put up before we can commence stoping the ground. This will, I expect, occupy us until Friday, when we shall commence working ore ground if all be well. We have now a plentiful supply of surface water for all purposes.

NANTY.—Sept. 6: The lode in the end of the roadway level is 4 ft. wide; yesterday we got into a little ore, which will produce about 10 cwts. per fathom; the end looks kindly, and promises improvement. In the rise over this level we expect to communicate with the shallow adit level in a couple of days. The four stopes over this level will yield on an average 9 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 10 above deep adit, going north of boundary, is 4 ft. wide, showing a little ore at times. The stope above this level, on the western branch, will yield 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the deep adit level, north of boundary, is 4 ft. wide, looking much as last reported. The lode in the drift going south of rise over the deep adit level, 50 fms. from the entrance, is 3 ft. wide, yielding about 10 cwts. of ore per fm. We are going to commence the engine-shaft in a day or two. The masons are getting on well with the building for the engine, &c. We sampled 55 tons of ore on Monday.

NETHER HEARTH.—Wm. Vipond, Sept. 2: The cross vein is rather increasing in size as we rise up in the limestone. There is no change in the appearance of the east and west vein. The ground is hard; the men refuse 6l. per fathom. In the drift from Trimmel's string the beds are beginning to dip north, which may be an indication that we are near cutting a vein.

NEW CROW HILL.—W. Trelease, Sept. 6: The late heavy rains have brought us water to enable us to make a start in forking, and the engine is again at work, but unless we get a succession of showers I fear it will soon fall off again, as the springs do not yet seem to move. We have succeeded in getting down with Louisa's shaft 5 fms. 3 ft., and are now deep enough for letting down the pumps. We had at the closing point nearly 700 barrels a core. The lobby and the leats are finished, and the head weir and sluice firmly fixed. I hope the building of bob-pit will be commenced in a day or two.

NEW EAST RUSSELL.—J. Gifford, Sept. 8: The ground in the shaft is favourable for sinking. No change in the adit.

NEW LAXEY.—John Horsley, Sept. 6: The lode at the shaft is still looking strong and kindly; it is now about 4 ft. wide in the north end, and 2⅛ ft. wide in the south end. I think the bunch of lead at the shaft is going north. We have lead at the shaft still from one end to the other, worth about 1⅛ ton to the fathom for the length of the shaft. The shaft is down below the 60 4 fms. 2 ft.; the lode in the 60 end has improved considerably this last week; the lode is about 3 ft. wide, composed of nice kindly spar, with lead well mixed through it, worth nearly 1 ton per fm.; the lode in the end now is very full of "loughs" (little cavities carrying ore), which is very much like some parts of the Great Laxey lode. The end is driven about 9 fathoms from the shaft, and ore ground in the bottom of the level all the way. We have about 11 tons of lead on hand.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—E. George, W. Mitchell, Sept. 7: The lode in Bickford's shaft is 7 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fathom, and looks likely to improve. The lode in the 74 is 5 ft. wide, worth 35l. per fm. The stope in back of the 74 west is worth 15l. per fm. The lode in the 67, west of Bickford's, is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin and copper. The lode in the 58 west is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of tin and copper ore. The stope in back of the 67, west of Bickford's, is worth 15l. per fm. The stope in back of the same level east is worth 6l. per fm. The stope in back of the 58, west of winze, is worth 20l. per fm. The stope in back of the same level, east of winze, is worth 20l. per fathom. The lode in the 46 west is small and unproductive. Rule's shaft is sunk 7 fms. under the adit; lode 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin.

NEW TRELEIGH.—S. Michell, Sept. 7: I beg to say that our points of operation are fully as well as they were when reported on a week since. The winze sinking below the 80, west of Carr's engine-shaft, will yield 3 tons of ore per fathom, and the end west, at this level, will turn out over 2 tons. The winze sinking below the 70, west of the same shaft, is presenting a good appearance; a branch of ore making in the bottom of it is 5 inches wide, and likely to increase. We are constantly meeting with branches of capel in the cross-cut at the 60, west of the heave, apparently proceeding from the lode. The lode in the new western shaft is showing some good spots of black copper ore, and the ground moderate for sinking; and, in conclusion, I must say our progress is encouraging at the present time.

NEW WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, G. Richard, Sept. 8: Our shaftmen are engaged in casing and dividing the shaft from the 74 to the 86, taking out penthouse, &c., in order to send the machine kibble to bottom; this we hope to accomplish by the latter end of another week. The lode in the 74 west is producing occasional stones of ore, but not to value; the lode in the same level east is full 5 feet wide, composed of fluor-spar, prian, and mundic, impregnated with good quality copper ore. The lode in the 64 west is worth from 8l. to 10l. per fm. for copper. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 52, east and west of No. 1 winze, is still looking well, worth full 50l. per fm. No change has taken place in the 40 west during the past week. The lode in the 20, west of Thomas's shaft, is looking well, worth 25l. per fathom; this end has passed through a lode of the above value for 12 fms. in length. The lode in the stopes in back of this level is worth from 25l. to 30l. per fm. The tribute department is without any change to notice.

NEW WHEAL ROSE.—J. Middleton, James Hammill, Sept. 8: We have cleared and secured the crush in the adit level south from Burrow's shaft, and have commenced driving on the lode, which is at present small, caused by a flookan coming in from the west. The ground is very favourable, and our indications are good.

NORTH DEVON.—J. Blamey, Sept. 8: I find the new caunter lode in the adit is going down regular, and have, therefore, suspended the winze, and re-set to drive on it. There is a nice branch of ore, about 6 inches thick, in the bottom of the level and in the end. The winze sinking below the 10, on the great caunter, is worth 100l. per fathom; it will produce at least 8 tons of ore per fathom; we have found no regular walls to the lode yet.—Middle Lode: The new stope below the adit will produce 2⅛ tons of ore, or say 30l. per fathom. The stope below the 10, on this lode, still yields about 1 ton per fm., worth 12l.; and the winze below the 20 upwards of 2 tons, or 25l. to 30l. per fathom. The 20 fm. level, driving to cut the caunters, is showing strings of ore, and we are daily expecting to cut good ore in the 30, coming down from the winze above; this is also driving towards the caunter. We are getting on favourably with the dressing. Our sale of ore on Tuesday realised upwards of 500l.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian, J. Paull, Sept. 3: The engine-shaft is now down 7⅛ fms. below the 70; lode over 7 ft. wide, producing good stones of yellow copper ore, with plenty of green precipitate of copper. We are of opinion that any little change in the country rock will have a very good effect on the lode. In the 70 west the lode is about 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. We hope to intersect the cross-course in this end within a fortnight, and shall then drive south, with the object of intersecting any part of the lode which may be lying unexplored in that direction. The ore sold on Thursday last realised 4l. 7s. per ton, and has to-day been weighed, making 10 tons 5 cwts. 1 qr.

NORTH DOWNS.—F. Pryor, J. Grenfell, Sept. 7: The 50 fm. level, east of K[...] shaft, on the south lode, is worth 10l. per fathom, with a promising appearance. A [...] in the back of this level is worth 8l. per fathom. We have intersected the lode in the 60 cross-cut, which is producing stones of ore, but it is very near the cross-course, and has not yet formed itself regular; we have commenced driving east on it, and shall be able to say more about it in the course of a week's time. The 60, east of Bennetts's, is looking more promising than it has for some time past, and producing good stones of ore. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine since last report.

NORTH MINERA.—C. Thomas, Sept. 6: The lode at the 40 is looking very favourable for producing lead, composed of limestone, clay, and spar, with occasional stones of lead, but not sufficient to value. An improvement is daily anticipated.

NORTH POOL.—J. S. Phillips, J. Pope, Sept. 3: The new engine-shaft is still being sunk at 18l. per fm., and is 32⅛ fms. deep. The south-east drivage, at the depth of the adit, is being extended at 6¾l., and the north adit at 5l. per fm.; the former in a [...] clay-slate stratum, and the latter and engine-shaft is blue. The Ballarat shaft has been cleared of stuff, and the draught pump dropped to the back of the 24, of western (unexplored) wing of the old mine, so that this shaft is supplied with pumping appliances under adit, and is ready for the attachment to the engine pumping-rod at the surface. The 12 is being driven at 7l. per fm., westward from the old mine, in a diverging [...] that yields good stones of yellow ores, in friable quartz and peach. The masons are building the upper brickwork of stack and boiler-house deep drainage. The carpenters, sawyers, and smiths are assisting the engineers to complete the 60-in. pumping engine and necessary appendages for pumping from both shafts.

NORTH ROSEWARNE.—J. S. Phillips, J. Tyacke, Sept. 5: The south adit level being driven west of slide and cross-course, on the No. 3 lode, at 3l. per fm.; the lode increases in size as it leaves the slide. The adit cross-cut is being driven north to engine lode and shaft, at 4l. per fm., with good speed, in the soft clay-slate stratum [...] of the cross-course. The water continues to descend in the new engine-shaft as the level approaches.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—H. Bennetts, Sept. 7: The ground at the engine-shaft, sinking below the 20, is in good looking killas; sinking by eight men, at 20l. per fathom. In the 20 end, driving west of engine-shaft, the lode is 14 in. wide, yielding good stones of lead ore, and greatly improving; driving by four men, at 3l. per fm. In the 20 end, driving east of engine-shaft, the lode is fully 1⅛ ft. wide, producing blende, copper [...] and a little lead at times; this end is looking more promising than I ever saw it before—driving by four men, at 55s. per fathom. The adit shaft is sinking by four men, at 5l. 10s. per fathom.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—Richard Pryor, John Tregoning, Thos. Jenkin, Sept. [...]: The lode in the 100, east of Treseidder's shaft, is worth 37l. per fm.; we have now driven the end about 17 fms., in a splendid course of ore, and, judging from the present indications and all the water coming out of the end, we think it is likely to continue for some time. We are glad to say that the lode in this level, west of shaft, has also improved, and is now worth 3 tons of ore per fm., with indications of a still further improvement. We shall complete all necessary work, and be able to commence sinking below this level in a fortnight, and, as we are now near the elvan course, we fully believe we are on the top of a large course of ore, such as never been met with in the mine before. The remainder of the bargains are without change to notice. We shall sample, on Wednesday next, about 300 tons of good copper ore, 100 of which are raised from the ends and [...] work bargains.

NORTH WHEAL BASSET.—G. Davey, Sept. 7: Main Lode: In the 112, west of Grace's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of spar, iron, and tin, worth 4l. per [...] In the winze under the 102 the lode is 4⅛ feet wide, worth 5l. per fathom for tin. [...] the 20 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. In the 20 west the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and stones of yellow copper ore. [...] Lode: In the 32 east the lode is 18 in. wide, producing a little black and grey copper ore. In the rise in the back of the 32 the lode is 2 ft. wide, consisting of spar, [...] and stones of copper ore. In the 20 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fathom for copper ore. In the 20 west we have met with an elvan course, which has disordered the lode, but it is now producing a little copper ore, worth 4l. per fathom.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—Wm. Godden, Sept. 8: The ground in Wayman's cross-cut, north at the 30, west of Murchison's shaft, is easier for progress. The lode, in the 30 end north, is 1 ft. wide, yielding good stones of lead. In the 52 end, [...] of Elliott's cross-cut south, the No. 4 south lode is about 5 ft. wide, and looking [...] promising. The No. 1 copper lode in the 42 end, west of trial shaft, is 18 in. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and copper ore. We have resumed the drivage of [...] end, west of Rowe's cross-cut, on the No. 1 tin lode, where the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding good stamps work for tin, and saving work for copper ore.

PAR CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, T. Rich, J. Hosking, Sept. 6: Eastern, or Copper Part of the Mine—Middle Lode: In the rise in back of the 70, west of Treffry's north shaft, the lode is 1⅛ ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm. In the 80 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, but not sufficient to value. We have communicated [...] winze sinking below this level with the 90, and set the ground to work on tribute. [...] the 90 west the lode is 1⅛ ft. wide, worth 7l. per fathom. We have communicated [...] winze sinking below the 170, east of Treffry's man-engine shaft, on the gossan [...] with the 180, and are now working the ground on tribute. In the 180 end east the [...] is 2 ft. wide, but still unproductive. The different ends on the south lode are without alteration.—Western, or Tin Part: Puckey's Lode: In the 60 east, west of Puckey's shaft, the lode is 1⅛ ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. The lode in the rise in back of the [...] west is 2 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm. In the 100 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, but unproductive. In the winze sinking below this level the lode 2⅛ ft. wide, worth 7l. per [...] In the 110 west the lode has made a splice, and is at present small and poor. The [...] in the rise in back of this level is 2 ft. wide, and worth 6l. per fm. We have nothing new in any other part of the mine. Our bottom ends are still poor.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, T. Delbridge, Sept. 3: The lode in the [...] east end is worth 6l. per fathom. In the 130 west end the lode is very promising. [...] the 130 north cross-cut we have intersected a branch which is apparently about 6 in. wide, perpendicular, letting out a little water, and producing good spots of tin. The [...] east rise is worth 3l. per fm. The 110 east end is worth 3l. per fm. The 110 west [...] is worth 12l. per fm. The 110 west winze is worth 10l. per fm. In the 100 east we have not made much progress getting into the cross-course, the men having been [...] ting in timber to secure the ground crushed around it. The 100 west end is worth [...] per fathom. The 100 west rise is poor. In the 90 west winze the lode is worth [...] 6l. per fm. The 90 west end is poor. The 90 west rise is worth 12l. per fm. The [...] west, on Skimmer's lode, is worth 3l. per fm.—Cobbler's: The 90 east end is worth [...] per fathom. The 90 east rise is worth 9l. per fm. The 68 east is poor. The 68 [...] is worth 10l. per fm. We sold on Wednesday at Carvedras 7 tons 12 cwts. 1 qr. of black tin for 467l. 10s. 2d.

PRINCE OF WALES.—W. Gifford, Sept. 6: In the 30, west of Watson's shaft, [we] have cut into the lode from 5 to 6 ft., the same being composed of capels, peach, and [...] with good stones of copper ore, but not enough to value. In the 30, east of Wa[tson's] shaft, we have four separate branches, each averaging from 14 to 18 in. wide, composed of capels, peach, and spar, with occasional stones of copper ore.

PROSPER UNITED.—S. Lean, W. H. Martin, Sept. 8: The ground in Lo[uisa's] shaft, sinking below the 80, is still favourable. The lode in the 70, west of H[ill's] shaft, is 4 feet wide, and will yield 3 tons of ore per fathom, and worth 5l. per fm. [for] tin. The lode in Hill's shaft, sinking below the 70, is 2 feet wide, producing 2⅛ [tons] of ore per fathom. The lode in the 70, west of Louisa's shaft, north of the elvan, is [...] wide, and worth 14l. per fathom, principally for tin. The lode in the 60 west is [...] wide, and will produce 3 tons of ore per fathom, and worth 5l. per fathom for tin. [The] lode in the 50 west, on this part, has very much improved in size and value, producing 1 ton of good quality ore per fm. All other places are without change.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Sept. 7: We are sinking the shaft by nine men; the [lode is] the width of the shaft, from 4 to 5 feet, composed principally of gossan, prian, m[...] and spots of black copper ore.

RHAFNA.—M. Wasley, Sept. 7: The winze in bottom of D level is near 4 fms. deep, and still a good sized lode in the bottom, with good stones of lead embedded [in] gossan, but the water is too heavy for sinking with barrels; consequently I have [put] the four men to make a trial on the lode in bottom of C level; and as far as we [have] worked it is looking very well for lead and not much blende. We have two [...] stoping in back of C level, the lode is continuing productive for lead and blende. [The] driving of C or D level is left for your decision, and is awaiting your instructions. [We] have employed four of the men from the Coed Mawr Pool Mine, of which two have left for Ireland, but we can get two or three more next week if required. The late [rains] are giving water to crush, and expediting the dressing operations.

RHEIDOL.—Sept. 3: Rhurruggus Engine-shaft: In the 12 the lode is from 3 [...] wide, yielding 2 tons of blende per fathom; intermediate level west is yielding 2 [...] of blende per fathom.—Rhurruggus Deep Adit Level: The cross-cut driving north [...] the middle lode is extended 3 ft. in a strong clay-slate. At Midway level the lo[de is] 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan and spar; the end is letting out water.—Nantgla[...] the 10, driving west, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, gossan, spar, [and] strings of lead.—Foxpath Cross-cut: The lode in the level driving west is 2 ft. [...] composed of slate, spar, and strings of lead; the end is letting out water. We have [...] 80 tons of blende this month.

ROARING WATER.—H. Thomas, Sept. 6: I expect the plat at Gillman's shaft [to] be finished by next Saturday, when we shall resume sinking the shaft below the [...] level. The end driving west from Grady's shaft is improved during the past week, [and] is producing stones of crystallised silver-grey ore, I believe I am justified in saying [of] richer quality than any hitherto seen in this mine. The new lode driving west [in the] cross-cut, in the same level, is also improving in character and appearance, [...] congenial quartz, mundic, and prian; I have no doubt that this lode will be pro[ductive] further west, as I am fully convinced from the change taking place in Grady's lode [that] the ore is dipping from west to east. The western shaft, on Grady's lode, contin[ues to] produce good ore, the greater part of which we are saving for dressing. I expect [the] shaft will reach the depth of the level driving west from Grady's shaft in a fortnight, after which I intend to drive east to communicate with the level coming west; [when] this is effected I think there will be a good piece of orey ground to stope between [the] two shafts; at the same time I propose to drive west from the western shaft to [...] the great western cross-course, which, no doubt, will open up a valuable run of [...] ground. Everything is going on with regularity, and with every prospect of succ[ess].

ROBOROUGH DOWN.—R. Paull, jun., Sept. 7: The ground at Truscott's en[gine-] shaft continues hard and spare for sinking. The lode in the 20 east is very prom[ising,] being now from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, mundic, quartz, and sp[ots of] tin. The lode in the 20 west is small and unproductive; we have stopped the d[...] of this level, and put the men to drive the cross-cut north, as we are not exactly s[ure] that we have got the main part of the lode. In the level driving south, at the b[...] of the Trial shaft, the ground shows every indication that we are near the south p[art of] the lode. The men stoping to the west of Trial shaft are breaking some very go[od] stuff. Robert Newton's pitch is much the same as it has been for some time past, [pro]ducing some very good work. We are progressing with the dressing-floors with all [pos]sible speed. Our engine and everything on the mine is in good working condition.

ROSEWALL HILL.—E. Thomas, Aug. 31: The new south lode in the 170, e[ast of] the engine-shaft, still continues to open profitable ground; worth 15l. to 20l. p[er fm.] We have commenced opening on this lode at the 160 east, which is looking very [pro]mising. The 140 west is without change to notice. In the 130 carbona we have [...] men stoping the lode south and six men driving an end north; the lode on an a[...] will produce 1 ton of tin per fathom, worth about 60l. The lode in the 100 [...] poor. At Ransom, in the 130, we have been cutting through the lode, which is [...] wide, producing tin of low quality. The 100 and 110 ends east are looking very [pro]mising. The 90 east has improved; now worth 25l. to 30l. per fm. The 80 [...] poor. The other parts of the mine are looking much the same as for some time p[ast.]

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—T. Richards, E. Carthew, Sept. 8: The 40 and 50 [east] and west of the engine-shaft, are looking much the same as when last reported. The boundary shaft is worth 12l. per fathom for copper ore. The 30, driving w[est of] the boundary shaft, is worth 6l. per fm. for copper ore. The 20, west of the bo[undary] shaft, is worth 7l. per fm. for copper ore.

SILVER VEIN.—E. Burn, Sept. 8: The lode in the 50 north has improved [...] the past week; it is worth from 10 to 15 cwts. of fahlerz per fathom; the cha[racter] of the lode altogether looks more kindlier than at the 40 over. In the 50 cross-cu[t] we have just intersected the western lode at about 3 fathoms from the easter[n]

driven on. We have cut in it about 1 ft., and find we are not through to the footwall; it is composed of soft friable quartz and carbonate of iron, carrying a small flookan on the back, producing saving work for falherz, and as far as seen it looks very promising for making abundance of ore. Nothing has been done on the middle branch this week. The lode in the 40 has improved a little in the present end; the lode is worth about 6 cwts. per fathom. I think this end will further improve shortly. We are now engaged changing our pitwork, and all the tutwork men are employed at capstan; therefore little or nothing will be done below the 40 for the coming week. I calculate to finish our pitwork and have the water in fork again in a week from this date. All the tributers will be able to continue their work. In this department I see no particular change for any remark this week.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Sept. 8: In the 50 cross-cut south the ground continuing easy, good progress is being made. In the 40 east, and east of John's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and ore—saving work, and is altogether looking more healthy than for some time past. In the 30, west of Lawry's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is from 1 to 2 ft. wide, and yields good stones of ore. In the 20 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is from 1 to 2 ft. wide, and yields good stones of ore. In the deep adit level the ground continues easy, and good progress is being made.

SOUTH BULLER.—J. Hosking, Sept. 3: In the 24, driving east of engine-shaft, the lode has improved in size and appearance; it is now 14 in. wide, composed of peach and quartz, a part of which is thickly impregnated with copper ore. The ground driving through is still elvan, but a little more favourable for progress.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, Sept. 3: We have no change in the 54 cross-cut south, with the exception of an increase of water, which I regard as an indication of a lode near at hand. In the 54 west, on No. 2 south lode, the ground is a little harder; the lode is just as when last reported on. The No. 1 south lode is still in a very disordered state. The present prices given are as follows:—The 54 cross-cut south, 7l. 10s. per fm.; the 54 west, on No. 2 south lode, 4l. 10s. per fm.; and the 54 east, on No. 1 south lode, 3l. 10s. per fm.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—Isaac Richards, Sept. 7: Flat-rod Shaft: The lode in the 118 east is 3½ feet wide, composed of capel, peach, mundic, and tin ore, worth 10l. per fathom. The lode in Bond's winze, in the bottom of the 108 fathom level east, is worth 15l. per fm. The sinking of this winze is for the time suspended, in consequence of an influx of water; it is expected, however, that as the end below (the 118) gets a little further advanced, the water will be drained, when the sinking will be again resumed. In the 108 east the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, capel, peach, mundic, and a little of both tin and copper ores. In the 108 west the lode is 2½ feet wide, composed principally of capel, with a small proportion of tin ore. In Williams's cross-cut north, in the 108, the ground continues hard. In the 98 east the lode is 4 feet wide, and worth 5l. per fm. In Adams' winze, sinking below the 98 east, the lode is 4½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, mundic, a little tin, and good stones of copper ore. In the 40 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, peach, and tin, worth 2l. per fm. In the 30 west the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of quartz, prian, peach, and tin ore; saving work.—New Shaft: In Bray's cross-cut north, in the 88 east, there is no change to notice. In the 88 east, and east of Bray's cross-cut north, on No. 1 north lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, and a little tin ore. This drivage is now suspended to admit of sinking a winze in the bottom of this level (the 88).

SOUTH CRENVER. E. Chegwin, Sep. 7: In the adit end, driving east and west on the north lode, the lode is 6 in. wide, producing stones of mundic; set to drive by four men, at 2l. 15s. per fm.; driven in the past month 4 fms. 2½ ft.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, Sept. 6: There is no change to notice in any of our underground workings since my report of last week, each point being pushed on as fast as the nature of the ground will admit of. We have put the new working barrel in the 50 fm. level lift, it answers very well.

SOUTH DOLCOATH.—W. Roberts, Sept. 7: The following tutwork bargains were set on Friday last:—The 70 cross-cut to drive north, by four men, at 6l. 10s. per fm. The 36 east on the caunter, by two men, at 10l.; the 24 east, by two men, at 10l. 10s.; the 24 west, by two men, at 8l. per fm. The flat-rod shaft to sink under the 36, by six men, at 12l. per fm.; and the 30 to drive west of the flat-rod shaft, by four men, at 1l. per fm., and 4s. in 1l. for the ore.

SOUTH EXMOUTH.—J. P. Nicholls, G. Maunder, Sept. 7: The pitwork is made complete to the 75, and everything in readiness to commence sinking the engine-shaft, which we purpose setting on Saturday next. The lode in the 75 ends, both north and south, is about 2 feet wide, consisting of barytes and white iron, yielding occasionally stones of lead. The lode in the 60 north is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, with a little lead disseminated throughout, but not enough to value. The lode in the 45 north is wider than the end; the part we are carrying has a very kindly appearance, and yields occasional large stones of lead. The lode in the 30 north consists of a splendid gossan, interspersed with spots of lead and blende. The cross-cut being driven from the 45 south has not intersected anything of importance since last report. The mine and machinery is in good working order.

SOUTH GORLAND.—J. S. Phillips, Sept. 3: The west whim-shaft is being sunk at the month's price of 9l. per fathom, and is nearly completed to the rise from the 40, which will place the backs of that level in a profitable position for stoping for copper ores. The 40 west continues compact and water-tight, is being extended at 10l. per per fathom in a lode 2 feet wide, between well-defined walls, composed of quartz, fluorspar, and peach, with occasional spots of yellow copper ores, but, though strongly indicative, not sufficient to remunerate for extraction. As I have previously expressed, I still think that a better lode is ahead of this end, where the water channels are retained by this temporarily compressed lode.

SOUTH LOVELL.—Capt. Chappell, Sept. 8: I am pleased with the prospects of this mine; from what we have seen, all the lode is taken away, both east and west of both shafts, that we have cleared up. I am now making preparations to sink below the old men's working, on the lode, so as to show tin. In the course of next week we shall be able to sink in the bottom of the shaft.

SOUTH WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Sept. 3: The lode in the adit west is from 1 ft. to 15 in. wide, of quartz and prian, which is embedded in a soft elvan. We have not discovered anything calling for remark in costeaning this week.

ST. DAVID'S (Gold).—G. A. Henty, Sept. 9: Since last week the copper lode in the drift, in the bottom of the shaft, has again opened out, and resumed its former kindly appearance, and good stones of ore are being extracted; the lode is at the present time producing more than sufficient copper to pay for its extraction. It has been for the last fortnight a good deal squeezed in, owing to a disturbance in its course, but this point is now passed, and it is opening out better. In No. 1 level the ground is at present poor, but will, I hope, shortly recover. We are testing large samples of quartz for gold in our assay office on the works, but at present, although we find gold present in all the lodes, we have not found that at any point now opened it averages throughout the vein sufficiently rich to pay for working. I have a gang of men at work opening the various lodes in different places on the surface. Whether we shall soon meet with success is, of course, beyond the power of anyone to foretell, but I have every hope that with such large and kindly looking lodes as exist on the property, we shall succeed in finding some of the deposits of gold which doubtless exist amongst them.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—J. Nancarrow, J. Daniel, Sept. 7: The 20 east, on the Standard lode, is holed to Roderick's shaft; stope in back is worth 4l. per fm.; in the winze below the level the lode is small; the stope below the level is worth 4l. per fm. The 20 west is still driving north on the cross-course. There is no alteration in the 40, east or west, since the last report. The carbona branch above the 40 yields a little tin. Giesler's carbona is smaller than usual, worth at present 6l. per fathom. In sinking at Charles Frederick's the lode has a good appearance, and is worth 5l. per fm.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—W. Williams, Sept. 6: We have completed the engine-shaft 21 fms. below the surface, and fixed sollar 5 ft. from the bottom: we intend now to extend a 20 fm. level under the tin ground. We have the whim all right, and shall now draw the stuff by skip at one-half the cost we did it previously. On the guide lode we are still sinking below the 12, and the deep adit is now under the winze. We have begun to rise in the back. By the time we have a supply of water for our stamps we shall be able to break a good quantity of tinstuff to keep them going. Since last report we have not taken down any of the new tin lode.

ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Carthew, Sept. 7: Saturday last was our pay and setting-day, and all our bargains passed off very satisfactorily; in fact, it was the best setting we ever had. Herewith I give you the particulars:—Engine-shaft: Saveall's Lode: The 62 to drive east, by two men and one boy, at 67s. per fm.; worth for tin 75s. The stopes over by two men and one boy, at 30s. per fm.; worth 60s. per fm. The 62 fm. level to drive east of rise, by two men, at 52s. 6d.; worth 70s. per fm. The 62 to drive west by two men, at 75s. per fm.; worth 50s. per fm. The stopes over by three men, at 30s.; worth 60s. per fm. The 62 to drive west of rise, by two men and one boy, at 70s. per fm.; worth 80s. per fm. The stopes over by two men, at 40s. per fm.; worth 50s. per fm. I may here remark we have 160 fms. from east to west end, and a kindly tin lode in each end, from 2 to 3 ft. wide; this looks well for deeper levels. The cross-cut to drive south, by two men, at 60s. per fm., in order to cut a south lode which was rich at shallow levels. The 50, west of winze, is in the killas, and we have in the end a good course of tin, 2 ft. wide, now being driven on tribute. The lode in the end is worth 12l. per fm. The 50, east of winze, by two men and one boy, at 84s., will just pay for driving. The 35, east of shaft, is being put in order by three men and one boy, at 20s. per fm.; the stuff is worth 24s. The north lode shaft is now down to the 74; we have six men employed here to cut plat, &c., when we shall put three men to drive in each end, east and west; these will be under a good run of tin ground: 12 fms. east of this shaft we are sinking a winze by two men—good branch of tin. By the time the 74 end is forth we hope to have this winze down, when we shall have some good tribute pitches laid open. On the Little Bounds lode, in the 62, where we are driving ends east from the engine-shaft and west from north lode shaft, we may hope to hole by next setting, and to have five or six more tribute pitches to set here. From the Red Dipper shaft we are driving on Wheal Owl lode. The 50 south by two men and one boy, at 75s. per fm.; worth 90s. The 50 north by two men and one boy, at 68s.; the lode is worth 65s. per fm. The 10 north by two men, at 50s.; the lode is worth 60s. per fm. The adit north by one man—tin, but not to value. The 40 south by three men, at 55s.; worth 65s. per fm. Wheal Ventnor shaft we are sinking by six men, and rising against it in the back of the 20, by two men; we hope to hole this shaft soon, when we shall be enabled to set some tribute pitches here also. On tutwork we have 52 men and seven boys employed, and on tribute eight men, at 6s. in 1l.; two men at 6s. 8d. in 1l., four men at 7s., two men at 8s., four men at 10s., eleven men at 11s., nine men at 12s., thirteen men at 13s., six men at 13s. 4d., twenty-one men at 14s., two men at 14s. 6d., twenty-one men at 15s., eight men at 15s. 6d., and nineteen men at 16s. in 1l.: in all, 130 men and 10 boys. The mines are in a capital course of working, and I think anyone acquainted with tin mining will say that with a fair price for tin we are sure to do well for the shareholders.

TORBAY HEMATITE IRON.—S. Paull, Sept. 7: The ground in the new shaft is favourable for sinking, and produces about 20 tons of iron per fm. The ground now being taken away from the bottom stopes is yielding a fair quantity of iron, and the shallow stopes from the new cutting on the north part of the lode produces iron of a good quality and satisfactory quantity. The stopes in the back of the north trial level from the bottom stopes are producing a small quantity of iron. In costeaning about 70 fms. to the north we have cut a lode not before seen in the sett, but the character of which we are unable as yet to determine.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, Sept. 8: The engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. 3 feet below the 154; the lode does not improve. The ground is hard in the 154, driving east. The lode in the sump-winze, sinking below the 144, is worth from 6l. to 8l. per fm. The 144 end is driven 40 fms. east of sump-winze, the lode is worth 9l. per fm. A winze sinking 35 fms. east of sump-winze, below the 134, where the lode is worth 20l. per fm. The 134 end is east of sump-winze 50 fathoms, the lode is worth 6l. per fm. The stope 42 fms. east of sump-winze, in the back of the 134, is worth 14l. per fm. The rise in back of the 134, about 23 fms. east of sump-winze, is worth 5l. per fm. The 124 end is driven 30 fms. east of sump-winze; the lode in the end is at present unproductive; we have only 12 fms. to get over a richer lode, stoping above the 134. In the rise, 27 fms. east of sump-winze, the lode is worth 7l. per fm. The 110 end is driven 27 fms. east of engine-shaft, and there are 12 fms. further to drive it to get over the sump-winze; the lode in the 110 end is worth 5l. per fm. The 134 is driven 46 fms. west of engine-shaft, the lode standing south of the end. The 134 is driven south of the main lode 31½ fms. No lode yet cut of any importance.

TRENCROM.—W. Arthur, H. Woolcock, Sept. 8: The lode in the 110 fm. level, east of Hollow's, is 18 inches wide, worth 5l. per fathom. The lode in the 100, east of Hollow's, is 1 ft. wide, worth 3l. per fathom. The north lode in the 100 fm. level, east of Giesler's engine-shaft, is 10 inches wide, producing a little tin. The lode in the 90, west of Giesler's engine-shaft, is 16 inches wide, worth 4l. per fathom. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's, is 18 inches wide, worth 5l. per fathom. The lode in the 80, east of Hollow's, is 1 ft. wide—saving work for tin. The lode in the 70, east of Hollow's, is 1 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The lode in the 60, east of Hollow's, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 8l. per fathom. The lode in the 50, east of Hollow's, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 6l. per fathom. The lode in the 40, east of Hollow's, is 15 inches wide, producing stones of tin. At Dawe's shaft, sinking below the adit level, the lode is 20 inches wide, producing a little tin.

TREREW WHEAL ROSE.—J. Middleton, W. Billing, Sept. 8: Since our last report we have erected the horse-whim, stands, and poppet-head, and put in the skip-road, and are now ready to commence drawing from the adit level. We hope to complete the plat in the adit level at Vigur's engine-shaft in the course of next week.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE.—J. Medlen, W. Tippett, C. George, Sept. 7: The lode at the new sump-shaft, sinking below the 150, is worth about 16l. per fm. for the length of the shaft, 10 ft. The 150 end, west of this shaft, is worth 3l. per fathom. No. 1 stope, in this level, is worth 4l. per fm. No. 2 stope is worth 6l., and No. 3 5l. per fm. Trevenen sumpmen are getting on fairly with cutting the 162 plat. No. 1 stope, in the back, is worth 10l. per fm.; No. 2, 8l.; and No. 3, 6l. per fm. No change in the tribute department.

TREWEATHA.—T. Foote, J. Scoble, Sept. 3: The engine-shaft has been sunk under the 40 fm. level the required depth for bearers and cistern, which we shall proceed at once to fix, and drop the sinking-lift; this work will occupy about a fortnight, when sinking the shaft will be resumed immediately. In the 40 fm. level south the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing good stones of lead, and looks very promising to improve. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is at present disordered by a slide. There are two stopes in the back of this level, one of which will produce 3 cwts of ore per fm., and the other saving work. The lode in the 40 fm. level north is 2 feet wide, yielding saving work—a very kindly lode. The stope in the back of this level produces 3 cwts. of ore per fathom. We have set to drive east to cut through the lode in the 30 fm. level south. There is only one stope now in the back of this level, which is worth 4 cwts. of lead per fm., the ground being taken away. The engine is working well—water easy.

TROED-Y-RHIW.—C. H. Jones: During the last month considerable progress has been made, the ground being rather favourable for driving. We last week cut into a cross-course, in which we have found specks of lead and copper, in a brown sugary spar, where the ground is very rotten. I daily expect to reach the main lode; the appearances were never so promising as at present.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, Sept. 3: Setting Report: The engine-shaft to sink below the 60, by six men, at 18l. per fm.; lode 8 in. wide, and yielding a little tin; from the appearance of the ground we think it likely to ease as we go down, which will be a most important change, as that was the characteristic of the old mine. The 60 west, to four men, at 10l. per fm.; lode 8 in. wide, stamping work. The winze below the 50, to two men, at 6l. 10s. per fm.; lode small. The 25 west, to two men, at 7l. per fm.; lode 6 in. wide, worth 7l. per fm. The stope in the back of this level, to two men, at 3l. 10s. per fm., and worth 10l. per fm. The 15 west, to two men, at 10l. 10s. per fm.; lode 5 in. wide, saving work for tin. The stopes below the 15, to two men, at 5l. 15s. per fathom; lode worth 7l. per fm. The new shaft to sink below the 15, by four men, at 12l. per fathom.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, Sept. 6: In the 124, driving north of Clay's engine-shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 1 ton of rich blende per fathom; we are getting into better looking country in this direction. In the said level, south of the shaft, the lode is coming round to the footwall again, and we are, therefore, expecting a general improvement in things. The ground continues very hard in the 110, south from Clay's, but the water comes through, and we can now call to the men driving north from Field's, and hear them reply, so that a small bit of ground is between us: there is a good lode of blende in each end. In the 110, south of Field's, the part of the lode being carried is 13 feet wide, yielding rich blende stuff. The stope in back of the said level, north of the shaft, is worth 3 tons, and the stope in back of the said level, north of the shaft, is also worth 3 tons of rich quality blende per fathom. Beckerley's pitch, in the 124, south of the cross-course, is worth 2 tons per fathom; the main shoot being taken away through to the 110 fm. level. Warne's pitch, in the 100, south of Field's, is worth 2 tons of blende per fathom. Lewis's pitch, in the 100, south of Field's, is worth 2 tons, and Burn's pitch, in the same level, south of the shaft, is worth 1½ ton of blende per fathom. We hope on Saturday to let some new tribute ground, as well as resume sinking Field's shaft below the 110 fm. level in a rich lode. We shall sample on Saturday two parcels of rich quality ore.

WENTNOR.—Jas. Roberts, Sept. 7: Our drivage upon the Milwr lode east and west is retarded by attle from some old workings of the north and south lode. We do not know the extent of these workings yet, but as soon as they are cleared the main drainage will be resumed.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, Sept. 7: Middle Lode: In the 52, west from cross-cut, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing good work for tin; in the same level driving east the lode is 1 foot wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode lately cut in the 65 cross-cut south has not been opened on since last reported. Other operations are progressing favourably. We sold yesterday tinstuff amounting to 246l. 7s.

WEST CARADON.—W. Johns, Sept. 3: The 90, west of rise, on the new lode, is worth 12l. per fm.; in the same level east we are in close connection with a split from the main cross-course, consequently the lode is disordered for the present, but when free from its influence we have every reason to expect it will become again productive. The 92 west, on Vivian's south lode, is opening out tribute ground worth from 10l. to 12l. per fm. The 50 west of Hallett's shaft, on Menadue lode, is presenting a better appearance as we are approaching towards the stopes in the level above. We hope to intersect the south part of Menadue lode, in the 38, west of Hallett's shaft, in or about our next setting-day. The cross-cutting through the lode in the 40, south of Pryor's shaft, is pushing on as fast as possible, and is without any alteration since my last report. No other change to notice.

WEST CONDURROW.—E. Hosking, F. Gilbert, Sept. 8: The following is our setting report:—The 36 to drive east of Purser's shaft, by two men and three boys, at 6l. 6s. per fathom; the lode in the end is 18 in. wide, consisting of flookan, prian, and spar, with spots of ore. The 24 to drive east of Bickford's shaft, by two men and two boys, at 4l. per fathom; the lode in the end is 2 feet wide, producing occasional stones of yellow copper ore. The 24 to drive south of Bickford's shaft, by three men and three boys, at 6l. per fathom. Bickford's shaft to sink below the deep adit level, by six men, at 10l. 10s. per fathom. The deep adit to drive north of Bickford's shaft, by two men, at 3l. per fathom. The deep adit level to drive east of the last-named shaft, by two men, at 4l. 10s. per fathom; the lode in the end is 2½ feet wide, composed of prian, peach, and spar, with a kindly appearance, and producing saving work for tin. A pitch on tribute in the deep adit level, by two men, at 4s. in 1l. We expect our sale of tin for the three months to realise full 200l.

WEST GREAT WORK.—S. J. Reed, Aug. 30: Our setting on Saturday last consisted of 11 bargains, 9 of which were drivages of the usual average price, and six pitches by 12 men, varying from 8s. to 15s. in 1l. As I informed you in my last, we have passed through the large cross-course in Paull's engine-shaft, sinking below the 8. The men are pushing on with their contract in a satisfactory manner, and we have only 2 fms. to sink before we drive off at the 16, when we shall put out cross-cuts to intersect 10 separate lodes. At the 8, No. 1 lode, west of the cross-cut, is worth 6l. per fm.; east it is producing stones of tin. Gregory's and No. 3 lode, at this level, are each improving in size and quality as we leave the large cross-course; similar in appearance and composition to that of the level above, previous to the production of such good deposits of tin. In the cross-cut south from the new shaft, at the adit level, no lode has been met with since my last; the ground, however, continues favourable, and we expect shortly to intersect a strong lode, worked on in North Great Work. The winze sinking below the adit, on No. 3 lode, east from the cross-cut, is worth 6l. per fm.

WEST GRYLLS.—J. Curtis, J. White, Sept. 7: In the 40 cross-cut, south of the tin lode, the ground is rather hard for driving. The stopes in the bottom of the 40, west of Trevelyan's shaft, are yielding their usual quantity of tinstuff. Hoskings's shaft is within 6 fathoms of the 40, and will be holed in about three weeks from this time. In the 15, east of Watson's shaft, the lode is 18 inches wide, with good stones of tin in it, and is looking kindly.

WEST NANTY.—Sept. 6: The men are getting on well in sinking the engine-shaft below the deep adit level. The lode in the end of the adit level, east of engine-shaft, looks very kindly, and the part we are cutting into yields good spots of ore. The lode in the end of the adit level, west of engine-shaft, yields good saving work. The stope above the deep adit level, west of the cross-cut, is yielding good work for the dressing-floors. The wheel-pit for the crushers, &c., will soon be completed if we have favourable weather. We are pushing on with preparing the dressing-floors, &c., and have now one slide at work.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Sept. 6: Herewith I beg to hand you the report of the mine for your general meeting to-morrow, and trust it will meet with approval. I enclose vouchers for the months of February and March, and trust you will find them correct. The discount allowed by Mr. Hender will be charged in the next cash. I expect Mr. Morris and Capt. James Richards here to-day.

— W. Richards, Sept. 7: Mr. Morris and Capt. James Richards were here yesterday, and at Mr. Morris's request I shall send you to-morrow per rail from Liskeard a box of ore as it is now being obtained from the 162 fm. level, west of Morris's shaft, and I hope soon to be able to advise better things. A little easier ground, and a little more ore, would make the concern all right.

WEST VOWNAG.—F. Evans, Sept. 8: The men raising lead at 2l. per ton are getting on very well, and should make wages at that price, which I have no doubt they will. I have the same confidence as stated in the last report, that appearances warrant our having a good paying mine. The shaft sinking at 8l. per fathom, below the 15, is making good progress.

WEST WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, Sept. 8: The lode in the north adit level still maintains its size, about 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and mundic; a more promising lode cannot be seen, and one that augurs well for deeper levels. The water is now down 9 fms. in the old sump-shaft below the 40, and still forking.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. Harris, Sept. 3: No lode has been taken down in the 68 east for the week, consequently I have nothing new to report. In the 68 cross-cut south, west of cross-course, no lode has yet been met with, but the end is letting out water, therefore I think we are approaching it.

WEST WHEAL VOR.—J. Southey, Sept. 7: Gundry's engine-shaft is down below the adit level 7½ fms.: water easy, and the ground still favourable for sinking. The engineers are busily engaged with the erection of engine, the main beam-cylinder, boiler, and other heavy portions are already fixed. The pitman and carpenter are getting on satisfactorily with the main rods, &c.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Sept. 7: In the 100, east of Windstow shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan, spar, and good stones of ore. In the winze sinking below the 100 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing a little tin. The lode in the 90 west is 1½ ft. wide, chiefly spar. In the 100, east of the western shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore.—Dobree's Lode: In the 90 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of prian, spar, and stones of ore—a promising lode. The sinking of the whim-shaft below the 90 is progressing favourably.

WHEAL COLENSO.—W. H. Richards: The copper lode never looked half so well as at the present point. The shaft is set to six men, at 3l. per fathom; and we hope in the course of a week more to be down to the 20 fm. level, when we shall at once commence to drive west towards the great cross-course. No. 5 tin lode is worth 7 cwts. of tin per 100 bushels; this is good enough to content anyone. We must erect some machinery here to enable us to work this lode effectually.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, Sept. 7: No change in the shaft to report on; I think we are through the lode. In the 96 west the lode is full 8 feet wide, 2 feet of the south part yielding good saving work. We have set to drive by the side of the lode, stent the month, at 4l. per fm., when we shall take the lode down, and, from present appearances, I think it will turn out well. No other change in the mine. We hope to communicate the winze with the 96 in the latter part of this week.

WHEAL EDWARD.—Geo. Rowe, Sept. 3: The lode in the western stope, in bottom of the 81 west, is worth 8l. per fm. The lode in the east stope, in bottom of the same level, is worth 6l. per fm. The lode in the 61 west is 1 ft. wide, producing a little ore. The lode in the 50 west, on the south lode, is improving in size, being 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. The lode in the stopes in the back of the same level is worth 6l. per fathom. No other change.

WHEAL EMILY HENRIETTA.—J. Daw, Sept. 7: The lode in the flat-rod shaft is 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and mundic, and occasional stones of copper ore. In the 68 west the lode is disordered by a cross branch. No lode has been cut as yet in the 68 cross-cut north or south. In the 56 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, and is letting out a quantity of water. In the stopes in bottom of the 44 the lode is worth 10l. per fathom.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Sept. 3: The lode in the 120 continues very large, and producing stronger tin as it gets out of the influence of the caunter. The lode in the rise above the 110 is 4 ft. wide, and worth 15l. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 100 is worth 50l. per fm.; from the appearance of the rise and winze, the former does not appear to be so far west as the winze, and this we think will show plainly that the tin is dipping west. The lode in the 100 east is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing stamping work. The lode in the stope above the 100 east is worth 12l. per fm. The stope west of shaft is worth 25l. per fm. The stopes east of winze, above the 100, are worth 10l. per fm. No change in the 90 east. The lode in the stope above the 90 east is worth 15l. per fm. The lode in the stope above the 90 west is worth 25l. per fm. The lode in the winze below the 80 east is worth from 18l. to 20l. per fathom. The lode in the rise above the 80 west is large, worth 15l. per fm. The stopes above this level are worth from 20l. to 25l. per fm. The lode in the rise above the 66, for new shaft, is producing good tinny work, worth from 8l. to 10l. per fm. The lode in the 66 west is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, yielding good tinny work, worth from 12l. to 15l. per fm. We are getting on very well with the new shaft.

— G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, Sept. 8: There is no change in this mine calling for any remark since the last advice. We are stripping down the winze, in which there is a good bunch of tin, therefore there is every probability of this holding down to the 110.

WHEAL GRYLLS.—Edward Rogers, James Pope, Sept. 8: Fisher's Lode: The 40 is driving east of Annie's engine-shaft, by eight men, at 3l. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 9l. per fm. In the stopes in the back of this level the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm., stoping by four men, at 1l. 15s. per fm. The 30 is driving east of Grylls whim-shaft, by six men, at 3l. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm. The 10 is driving west of Jones's shaft, by two men, at 1l. 5s. per fm.; the lode is 18 in. wide, and will just pay for driving. The adit end is driving west of Jones's shaft, by two men, at 2l. 5s. per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not enough to set a value on. In this level, driving east of the western shaft, the lode is small and poor.—Standard Lode: The western shaft is sinking below the deep adit, by four men, at 2l. 5s. per fm.; no lode has yet been taken down. In the winze sinking below this level, west of the western shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. The 15 is driving east of Badger's shaft, by two men, at 1l. 15s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 2l. per fm. In our tribute department we have 35 men employed, at tributes varying from 9s. to 12s. in 1l., the tributers paying all expenses.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Sept. 3: The lode in the 130 east end is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of tin, and promising for an improvement. The north part of the main lode, in the 115 west end, is unproductive. The 115 west end, on the north lode, is producing stones of copper ore. The stope below the 100, west from winze, is worth for tin 8l. per fm. Alexander's lode, in the 24 west end, is producing stones of copper ore. There is no change in the adit cross-cuts to notice.

WHEAL HOPE.—W. H. Regnolds, Sept. 6: The lode in the 85, east of shaft, is looking better, and now yielding good work for lead. The stopes in bottom of the 65, on the north part of the lode, also are much improved. In the 65 cross-cut south we have a great increase of water, and we think the end is near one of the south lodes. No other change since the meeting.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, W. Polkinghorne, Sept. 3: In the 54, west of Holgate's shaft, we have commenced to drive north in order to cut the top part of the lode.—New Shaft, Pryor's Lode: In the 65, driving west of shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and worth for tin 22l. per fm. In the 54, driving east of shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth for tin 8l. per fm. In the 54, driving west of shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth for tin 12l. per fm., with every appearance of an early improvement. In the 44, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for tin 9l. per fm. In the 34, east of shaft, we have met with the lode to the south of the cross-course, but have not as yet opened on it sufficiently to give its size and value. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is not quite so good as when last reported, now 1½ ft. wide, worth for tin 8l. per fm.; and in the rise for new shaft, in back of ditto, 8l. per fm. In the 24, driving west of cross-cut, we have intersected a cross-course, which is letting out a great quantity of water; this we consider was flowing from Wheal Pottle, and by inspection we find it has gone down in the old shaft from 3 to 4 fms.; should this continue for a week or two we shall in all probability have another dry mine.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, J. Stevens, Sept. 8: Clymo's shaftmen are still engaged cutting a trip-plat at the 200. In the 190, north of Clymo's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 5l. per fathom. In the 180 north it is 2 feet wide, worth 8l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 3½ feet wide, worth 9l. per fathom. In the 170 south it is 3 feet wide, worth 7l. per fathom; in the same level, north of Pollard's shaft, it is 2½ feet wide, worth 7l. per fm. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold on the 3d inst. two parcels of lead ores—No. 1 (computed), 40 tons, to Messrs. the Trustees of the Treffry Estate, at 28l. 7s. 6d. per ton; and No. 2 (computed), 30 tons, to Messrs. R. Michell and Son, at 15l. 12s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Andrews, Sept. 3: The ground in Carter's shaft is rather hard, consequently our progress in sinking is slow. In the 45 end, driving east of Carter's shaft, there has been no lode taken down for the week. We are making good progress in driving the 35 cross-cut north and south. The tribute pitches have further improved, and are now looking very well indeed.

WHEAL POLLARD.—W. C. Cock, Sept. 5: The ground at the engine-shaft has a little improved for sinking, and fair progress being made. The part of the lode on which the shaft is being sunk is small.

WHEAL SIDNEY (Plympton).—W. Edwards, Sept. 7: There is no particular change to notice throughout the mine since my last week's report. We shall send samples of our parcel of tin, 5 tons, to the different smelters on Saturday next.

WHEAL SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL.—Wm. Chappell, W. H. Martin, Sept. 8: At the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 95, no lode has been taken down since last report. In the 95, driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, containing a little tin, but not sufficient to value, with indications of further improvement. In the 95 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, prian, peach, white mundic, and good stones of tin. The winze in bottom of the 95 west is suspended for the present, owing to an increase of water. We are making good progress in driving the cross-cut north in the 95, to cut Metal south lode. In the stopes in back of the 85 the lode is maintaining its size and value. At Wheal Sithney, driving west of cross-cut, in the adit level, on Lemon's middle lode, we are getting back near the junction with the south lode, opposite where the Wheal Sithney made so rich in the adit level, where we have every reason to expect a good improvement. Our steam stamps are working well. The masons have completed the burning-house, and we shall lose no time in returning a good parcel of tin.

WHEAL SPARNON.—W. Tregay, E. Chegwin, Sept. 3: We are making good progress in cutting down the engine-shaft; now down 9 fms. below the 20. In the 20, north of engine-shaft, we have been stoping the back of the old men's level to improve the ventilation, which is very defective. Next week we shall put trap-door and air sollars to carry air into the workings. In the 20 west the lode is producing good spots of copper ore, and promising an improvement. The engineers are busily employed getting in the engine, masons building the stack, and carpenters about the balance-bob.

WHEAL TRANNACK.—T. Cliff, Sept. 7: The engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. below the 40; the lode is large, composed of capel, blende, with good stones of copper ore. In the 40 fm. level east the lode is 18 inches wide, producing a little copper, with every appearance of improving quickly. The stopes in the back of the 40 are worth 1½ ton of good copper ore per fathom.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—R. Pryor, Thos. Grenfell, Sept. 3: Since the report for the meeting, Smith's shaftmen have been employed in cutting ground for bearers, cistern, &c., and have to-day set to them to cut trip-plat, case and divide the shaft from the 182 to the 196, and to fix the plunger-lift, &c., in the 196. In the 182, north of Smith's shaft, the lode is improving, worth 7l. per fathom. The 182, south of Smith's shaft, is improving. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 172, south of Chippendale's shaft, is worth 7l. per fathom. The lode in the 172, north of Chippendale's shaft, has improved; lode worth 4l. per fathom. In the 55, north of Chippendale's shaft, the lode is worth 5l. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 162, north and south of Trelawny's shaft. In the 132, north of Trelawny's shaft, we have intersected a slide, which has disordered the ground for the present. We sold on Saturday last, to Messrs. Williyams and Treffry, 50 tons of lead, at 28l. 5s. 6d. per ton, and shall sample at our usual time about 50 tons of crop lead and 45 tins of seconds. Our pay and setting passed off satisfactorily.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, J. Williams, Sept. 7: At the new engine-shaft, sinking under the 143, there is no change to notice since last reported; in the same level west the lode is 10 in. wide, yielding stones of tin, and looks favourable for further improvement shortly; in same level east the lode is disordered, mixed up with killas, and is poor. In the 133 east Allen's branch is broken up by floors of spar, and yielding occasional spots of tin. In the winze sinking under the same level Allen's branch is unproductive. The stope in back of the same level, west of shaft, is worth 3l. per fm. In the 123 east Allen's branch is yielding low price tinstuff. The stopes in bottom of the same level, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 10l. per fm. In the 113 east the engine lode is 10 in. wide, worth 4l. per fm. The stopes in back and bottom of the same level, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 14l. per fm. In the 103, east of the same shaft, Allen's branch is yielding low price tinstuff. The stopes in back of the same level, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 8l. per fm. In the 123 cross-cut, south of old engine-shaft, the ground is wetter, and shows indications of being near a lode.

WHEAL TREVENNA.—T. Jennings, Sept. 8: Another great improvement has taken place in this mine. A few days ago, in cutting the water-course for the stamps-wheel. We cut another east and west tin lode, 1 ft. 6 in. wide, about 4 feet from the surface; it is within 20 fathoms of where the stamps are to be erected; it will produce splendid work for tin at that depth, and every appearance of improvement at a greater depth. The advantages for working this lode are exceedingly good, being situated on high ground. The caunter lode is 11 feet wide, worth 7l. per fathom for tin.—Copper Lode: We have opened on this lode, and find it to be 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, gossan, mundic, and well mixed with yellow and black copper ore, with every appearance of a great improvement. I strongly recommend this lode to be developed without delay. The north lode is 5½ ft. wide, worth 13l. per fathom for tin. The south lode is producing good work for the stamps, worth 4l. 10s. per fathom. We hope to have the water-course for the stamps complete in a few days.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, Sept. 6: The winze is now down 3½ fms. below the 60, where the lode yields good work for copper ore; the black copper ore giving place to the grey, and the lode looks very promising for further improvement. In the 60 west the lode is composed of flookan, spar, prian, &c., with a leader on the footwall 2 in. wide, composed of chlorite and black ore. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine since my last.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, Sept. 3: The lode in the different ends and shafts on the tin lode are much the same in value as reported last week, and the tinstuff for last month has improved. No change of importance on the copper lode this week.

YARNER.—R. Barkell, Sept. 7: The 40 east, on north lode, is worth about 3 tons per fathom. The end is very wet and spare for driving. The 30 east, on south lode, is not improved, but the ground is congenial for copper. The two stopes in the back of this level are worth, the one 2 and the other 3 tons per fathom. There is an improvement in the winze sinking below the 30, west of shaft; the lode is worth 3 tons per fathom. The new shaft has been sunk during the last fortnight about 10 ft.; the ground is favourable, and will stand without timber. We are getting on as fast as possible with our dressing, and have now between 80 and 90 tons dressed.

FORMATION OF BLACKLEAD, OR GRAPHITE.—From the reports of Hardinger and others, in a recent number of the *Chemical News*, we select a few particulars on this subject. Iron, after remaining long buried in the earth, finally decomposes, leaving a black, porous, combustible residuum (pure carbon) known as graphite, plumbago, or blacklead. The origin of this subject is much disputed. Graphite is well known to be nearly pure carbon, for it leaves on burning but a very small quantity of ash. Now, if these primitive crystalline rocks are of igneous formation, it is impossible to explain how graphite could co-exist with silicates of protoxide of iron without having reduced these salts. Judging merely by what takes place in blast-furnaces, carbon reduces all oxides of iron at a high temperature. It must, then, be admitted that granite, gneiss, and diorite did not contain graphite when the mineral elements of these rocks—such as mica, hornblende, and other ferrous silicates—were in a state of fusion. Graphite, then, must have been subsequently introduced into these rocks—but when, and how? Questions such as these are very difficult to answer satisfactorily. The most plausible hypothesis is that graphite has been introduced by the wet way into the crystalline rocks, and substituted for one of the mineral components. Thus, in the gneiss of Passau (Bavaria) it takes the place of mica. Does graphite, like all carbon, belong to the organic kingdom? It is certain that anthracite, lignite, coal are the results of the slow decomposition of an enormous quantity of vegetables. The impressions found on them often indicate the kind of vegetables, most of them extinct, which have contributed to these carbonaceous for-

mations. Graphite, if not formed in precisely the same way as coal and anthracite, nevertheless bears signs of an organic origin. The formation of nuculi and veins of graphite in crystalline rocks is sufficiently explained by the decomposition of carbonised hydrogen at a high temperature. This gas, disengaged from organic matters, and penetrating the fissures of the burning rock, would undergo decomposition into hydrogen and carbon. It is this deposited carbon which forms graphite. If in our laboratories we do not obtain exactly the same product, it must be remembered that Nature has means at her command which escape our researches. We cannot make coal from wood.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GOLD IN WALES.—At CASTELL CARN DOCHAN the amount of gold returned this week was 5 ozs. 6 dwts. 12 grs., from 18 cwts. of quartz.

PERRANZABULOE.—This parish appears likely to become again attractive for mining. The impetus given to it arises partly from the success attending WEST CHIVERTON; and we hope the efforts made to bring out others will be crowned with similar results. We hear that WHEAL PRUDENCE has called up an additional amount of capital, to further develope the mine, and, so soon as they cut the lodes, not far beyond the cross-cut which they are now driving, they are likely to meet with some good lodes. There is also reasonable grounds to believe the ST. GEORGE and WHEAL LEISURE MINES will be resumed; and we also hear that PERRAN WHEAL MARIA, which is to the south of those mines, is likely to become very profitable. Operations have been commenced within the last two months, and we hear that good copper ore has been taken from the lode. Its close proximity to the junction of the granite and killas, with an elvan course, augurs well for its success. It is thought that this district will soon acquire an amount of attention and interest similar to that bestowed on more prosperous ones.

EAST BOTTLE HILL.—Captain Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, has given a very encouraging report of the prospects of this mine. It is published amongst the mining reports in this week's Journal, and is well worthy attentive perusal.

CROWAN MINING DISTRICT.—In my last communication I referred to the CROWAN CONSOLS MINE, as being in a position to be opened up in a short time. This fact appears to have been brought to light in one short fortnight or less. On Thursday last, the only men employed in the mine being the sumpmen driving the 30 fm. level, east and west of Ward's shaft, they cut into a very kindly lode in the west end, which has been gradually improving since, now worth from 1 to 1½ ton of copper ore per fm., and worth at least 8*l.* per ton. The character of the lode is now altogether changed, being a beautiful refined quartz, nearly transparent, free from tin, and but little blende or mundic—nothing to injure the quality of the copper. It is very encouraging, too, that this lode is all whole from the 30 to the 10, and about 40 fathoms south-east of the elvan course. The eastern end at that level is looking equally as promising as the western one was on Thursday last, with a strong lode in 4t, 4 ft. wide, spotted throughout with yellow copper ore, and with a good course of the 20, ahead of the end. We are glad to know that this is not the only discovery of importance in the neighbourhood; we like to hear of our neighbours prospering as well as ourselves. The EAST GREAT WORK MINE has discovered a fine lode of copper in a shaft not more than 12 fms. below the surface. May they continue to prosper. ROSEWARNE UNITED, too, is not behind—a good discovery has been made at the 40, in the bottom level; thus fast fulfilling my prognostications of this district. The GODOLPHIN, too, is turning out well.—J. SEYMOUR.

CENTRAL MINERA.—A report having been current that the mode pursued of drawing the water at the engine-shaft was insufficient to fork the mines, it is pleasing to be able to correct such a statement. The water is not only entirely out of this portion of this extensive property, and the engine working well, but the shaft has been repaired, and the levels nearly cleared up, when a fine course of ore had to be abandoned from a sudden influx of water, compelling the men to leave both their tools and clothes to save their lives. The western shaft, which had also to be abandoned from a similar cause, after a good course of ore had been discovered, will also soon be drained, so that this long-neglected property may be expected shortly to be in a position not only to pay its way, but leave good profits; and, judging from its close proximity to the Minera Mine, now one of the richest mines in the kingdom, it cannot fail to attract that attention which its intrinsic value seems to merit.

FRANK MILLS continues to look as well as ever it did: 90 tons of silver-lead ore has been sold this week, and the sampling for the present quarter will be larger than in the past quarter. The shares have been freely dealt in on the Mining Exchange during the past week.

CROWAN CONSOLS.—An important discovery has just been made in this mine. In the 30, driving west, they have come upon a lode of good copper ore; this lode is in whole ground from adit, and as far as can be seen it is standing entire for upwards of a mile westward through the sett. A sample of the ore raised, which is well worthy of inspection, can be seen at the offices of the company, 25, Bucklersbury. A similar result is anticipated in the eastern end of this level very shortly.

MOUNT PLEASANT (Mold).—The shareholders in this mine are about to be rewarded for their perseverance, having just entered the flat in another part of their extensive sett, and discovered a rich course of lead ore, in similar ground to that which produced upwards of 2000 tons a few years ago. For the last twelve months they have confined their operations almost entirely to the driving of an incline, the length of which is about 115 yards, at which point the discovery above-named has been made.

DEVON COPPER MINE (Okehampton).—The meeting (a report of which appears in another column) was held at the mine, on Tuesday, and a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Everything passed off very pleasantly, and a large party was present. The lode in the adit level having assumed a very strong appearance, a cross-cut is being put into it to ascertain its character and value, and, as good luck had it, an important improvement was taking place while the meeting was going on: 6 ft. of lode has been carried in the drivage on the north part of it. The cross-course is now about 7 ft. into the lode, and, as was anticipated, it improves considerably to the south, being at the date of meeting valued at 1 ton of good ore per fathom, and more lode (apparently the best of it) still standing south. As this is the first discovery of ore to value, and only about 13 fathoms from surface, much interest and excitement naturally exist to hear the result of next week's work.

WEST VOWNAG.—The progress at this mine is very satisfactory. The six men in the pitch, at 2*l.* per ton, expect to raise from 12 to 16 tons this month, worth over 200*l.*, while the whole cost of the mine does not exceed 75*l.* It is expected the shaft will be down for another level in three months, which, with the extension of present levels, will admit of putting four times the number of men on tribute, who, at the present rate of produce and cost, will give a large monthly profit. The expense of working is very trifling until a depth of about 50 fms. is reached, as there is no water to pump, and no cost for machinery.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—The winze sinking from the 130 to the 142 is now worth 75*l.* per fm. for tin, and the lode in the shaft is worth 12*l.* per fm.; the fact of tin coming into the shaft is of the greatest importance to the mine, as, in all probability, it is on one of the rich bunches which the district (St. Just) is celebrated for. Pendeen is now nearly at the depth where the rich bunches of tin were found in the adjoining mines, Levant, Boscaswell Downs, and Botallack, and which have paid hundreds of thousands of pounds to their shareholders in dividends. This is the first time tin has been found in the shaft, and as it commenced with stones of tin, next worth 2*l.* or 3*l.* per fathom, then 5*l.*, then 10*l.*, and now 12*l.*, the probability is it will continue improving in value, as it did in the adjoining mines. The 142 south is now nearly under the run of rich tin ground found in the 118 and 130 fm. levels, also nearly under the rich winze, and may, therefore, any day be reached. Tin is also being found under the copper in the 142 north. The 154 fm. level will be a very important one, as there is every reason to believe that a rich run of tin ground will be found both north and south of the shaft, and immediately adjoining it. Better days are certainly approaching for Pendeen Consols, and, therefore, those adventurers who hold share at high prices should now buy more whilst the price is low, to average.

PROSPER UNITED.—These mines are still looking very well. The 70, west of Hand's shaft, is worth 3 tons of copper ore, and 5*l.* for tin per fathom. Hill's shaft is worth 2¼ tons per fathom. The 70, west of Louisa's, is worth 14*l.* per fathom for tin. The 60 west is worth 3 tons per fathom, and 5*l.* for tin. The 50 west is very much improved, now producing 1 ton of good ore per fathom. There was sold this week 301 tons of copper ore for the month, besides 9 tons of tin.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM.—Rapid progress has been made at these mines. The engine-houses, account-house, carpenter's shop, and other works, are in a forward state; the buildings are highly finished, strong, substantial, and thoroughly fitted for the purposes to which they are intended. The engine, boilers, and machinery of the best quality, and the contrast between the appearance of the mine when I passed over it some twelve month's since and at the present moment is most striking. The engines will be at work in a few weeks, and there seems to me every reason to expect that these mines, which were at one time the richest in Cornwall, will again be celebrated for their immense riches. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the engineers and contracters for the way in which they have carried out the work.

WHEAL CURTIS is looking better than ever. The Curtis lode has been cut this week in the 30, but the rush of water is so great that the men cannot come within 10 or 12 ft. of the end; consequently it is impossible to say anything about the nature of the lode; this rush of water is, however, a most important feature, the value of which cannot be over-estimated, as it shows that the lode has not decreased in size going westward, and there is, therefore, every reason to expect that it will be as productive at this point as it was in the old workings to the eastward, where upwards of 10,000*l.* worth of copper ore was returned from one level alone in the last working, and where, on a previous working, a profit of 130,000*l.* was once made. (See "Cornwall: its Mines and Mining," published by Longman and Co.) When it is recollected that Wheal Curtis adjoins the celebrated mines of Crenver and Abraham, having parallel lodes intersected by the same cross-courses, and that the lodes in Crenver and Abraham made rich at a shallow depth, and continued productive to the very bottom of the mine, 220 fms. from surface, and were productive there when the mine was abandoned; that Binner Downs, immediately adjoining Crenver and Abraham, was rich from the 15 fm. level down to the 200 fm. level, there is every reason to feel confident, from the manner in which Wheal Curtis is opening up, that it will be one of the great mining prizes of Cornwall. There is a considerable quantity of ore now at surface and being raised, the machinery is of the very best description, the management is good, and the district unsurpassed, nearly every mine in the neighbourhood having at one time paid large dividends; thus Wheal Curtis possesses everything necessary to promise a rich and lasting mine.

BEDOL-AUR has, it appears, improved very considerably during the past week, and is likely now to become a great prize. One lump of lead has been sent to the offices of the company as a sample, weighing about 2 cwts.

WHEAL COLENSO.—A few days since I visited this mine; the shaft on the copper lode was then down about 16 fms., and there was a good pile of black and grey ore at surface. The gossan from the lode was some of the finest I have ever seen, possessing all those peculiar characteristics regarded by practical miners as indications of metal. There is also a tin lode upon the mine; but this lode had not been much worked upon. The situation of the piece of ground is good, and I am only surprised it has not been tried before. It is situate to the south of Halamanning and Croft Gothall, to the east of the Trevelyans and Wheal Wellington, to the north of the Grylls, and to the west of the Great Work mines, while it is surrounded on all sides by mines which have made immense returns, both for tin and copper, in former days. Nevertheless the ground has been scarcely worked at all, and a simple costean pit was sufficient to discover a lode 3 ft. wide, bearing rich grey ore in considerable quantity.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Capt. Goyen, the company's superintendent, sailed from Southampton on the 2d inst., with an able staff of artizans for the mines, taking with him the heavy portion of the engine, &c., and other parts to complete the engine will be dispatched by the next mail; and the directors hope that the whole will be erected at the mine, and in full working order, by the end of the present year, when large and profitable returns may be expected. The machinery is of a very novel, interesting, and effective character, and we hope to give a detailed description shortly.

Upwards of fifty Cornish miners have written to their families in the course of the past month, announcing that they are about to return from America, on account of the great depreciation in the currency of that country.—*Times.*

*** With this week's Journal we give a SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, which contains—Rough Plan of the Devon Great Maria Mine; Description of the Metallurgical Processes of the Mansfield Copper Works, by Mr. A. Von Groddeck; Industrial Resources of the Tyne, Wear, and Tees; Chemistry in the Manufactory; Marine Engineering; Application of Cast and Wrought Iron to Building Purposes; How to obtain a Patent; Geological Magazine; Geological Nomenclature; the Law of Joint-Stock Companies; Preference Shares in Winding-up; Promoter-Liquidators; Old Wheal Neptune; Composition Deeds; Liability upon Guarantees; Schwartzkopff's Self Acting Spanner; Manufacture of Chlorine; Uniting Metallic Surfaces; Improvements in Puddling Furnaces; Improved Steam Valve; Adjustable Issue Wheel; Quicksilver—how to test it and detect adulteration; the Magnesium Light; Copper Ore Sales; Mineral Wealth of Denbigh and Flint, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, SEPT. 9, 1864.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Best selected....p. ton	99	0	0	101	0	0
Tough cake..... „	96	0	0	98	0	0
Tile ..... „	96	0	0	98	0	0
Burra Burra .... „	101	0	0	—		
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0	1	1	—		
ditto tubes ..... „	0	1	1½	—		
Sheathing & bolts p. ton	101	0	0	102	0	0
Bottoms ..... „	112	0	0	—		
Old (Exchange).... „	91	0	0	—		

IRON.	Per Ton.					
Bars Welsh, in London..	7	15	0	—		
Ditto, to arrive	7	15	0	—		
Nail rods	9	10	0	—		
„ Stafford. in London	9	10	0	—		
Bars ditto	9	10	0	—		
Hoops ditto	10	10	0	—		
Sheets, single	11	10	0	—		
Pig No. 1, in Wales....	4	10	0	—		
Refined metal, ditto....	4	0	0	5	0	0
Bars, common, ditto....	7	0	0	—		
Do., merch., Tyne or Tees	8	5	0	8	10	0
Ditto, railway, in Wales	7	0	0	7	10	0
Ditto Swed. in London.	12	0	0	12	5	0
To arrive	12	5	0	—		
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2	18	0	3	2	6
Ditto, f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	2	16	0	2	18	0
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. ditto..	2	15	0	—		
Railway chairs.....	5	10	0	5	15	0
„ spikes.....	11	0	0	12	0	0

LEAD.						
English Pig, ordny. soft	20	5	0	20	10	0
Ditto (WB)	22	10	0	—		
Ditto sheet	21	15	0	—		
Ditto red lead	22	0	0	—		
Ditto white	26	0	0	26	5	0
Ditto patent shot.....	23	0	0	—		
Spanish	19	10	0	—		

BRASS.	Per. lb.
Sheets	11d.- —
Wire	10½d.- —
Tubes	11¾d.- —

FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.					
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	15	10	0	15	16	0
„ (hammered).	16	0	0	18	0	0
Ditto in faggots.....	17	0	0	18	0	0
English, Spring	19	0	0	23	0	0
Bessemer's, Engineers Tool	44	0	0	—		
„ Spindle	30	0	0	—		
QUICKSILVER (per bottle).	8	0	0	nom.		

SPELTER.	Per Ton.					
Foreign	24	15	0	—		
To arrive	24	10	0	—		

ZINC.						
In sheets	28	0	0	—		

TIN.						
English, blocks	104	0	0	—		
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..	105	0	0	—		
Ditto, Refined	109	0	0	—		
Banca	104	10	0	—		
Straits	103	0	0	104	10	

TIN-PLATES.*						
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1	8	0	1	11	0
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1	14	0	1	17	0
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1	6	0	1	8	0
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1	12	0	1	14	0
IC Coke ..... „	1	3	0	1	5	0
IX Ditto..... „	1	9	0	1	11	0
Canada plates ....p. ton	13	10	0	—		
In London; 20s. less at the works.						
Yellow Metal Sheathing. p. lb.	8½d.- —					
Sheets .....p. lb.	8d.- 8¼d.					
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	7	0	0	7	10	0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—During the past week the Metal Market has remained almost stationary; very little business has been done, and prices have continued very nearly without alteration. The announcement made by the directors of the Bank of England, on Thursday last, that they had raised the Bank rate of discount to 9 per cent., will still further tend to prolong this unfortunate state of affairs in the metal trade, as the continued and increasing tightness of the Money Market is the principal cause of the dulness and inactivity which has characterised the metal trade for so long a time; and, until some favourable change takes place in monetary matters, we must look for a continuance of commercial depression. At present the only brightness in the prospect is the hope that ere long peace may take place in America, or, at least, that an armistice may be declared. Should this occur, and, from the accounts received, there certainly seems a tendency in that direction, we shall, no doubt, have a considerable revival in the metal trade, as America is certain to require a large supply of metals of various kinds, the legitimate trade having been so long interfered with; and this will give activity and vitality to the trade, which is now so much to be desired.

COPPER.—The market is certainly firmer than it was, and for manufactured it is now almost impossible to operate, except at 104*l.* to 105*l.*

IRON.—In Staffordshire a good demand still continues for plates, sheets, angle, and T iron. This is, in a large degree, owing to the great extent to which iron shipbuilding is going on in every yard in the kingdom, and which has never been equalled at any former period. The second-class makers are getting firmer in price, and buyers are, in many cases, complaining that orders are not more promptly executed. The reduction of the temperature will, however, enable puddlers to turn out more iron. In Welsh considerable activity is beginning to be evinced at the ironworks, the rain that has fallen having been the means of giving an ample supply of water, at least for a time. The makers' books are generally well filled with orders, and all hands will, no doubt, be on full time during the coming months. A favourable change has taken place in the market, and quotations for both rails and bars show an upward tendency, and some of the leading houses are asking higher prices. In Swedish iron no alteration whatever has occurred. In Scotch pig-iron the fluctuations during the week have been but trifling, and the transactions by no means numerous; prices are about 3d. per ton lower than last week. Early in the week a slight degree of animation was manifested, and warrants advanced to 59s. cash, and 60s. 3d. three months; but this soon passed away, and prices dropped, 58s. 6d. cash, and on the following day to 58s. 4½d. cash, and 59s. 6d. three months. A slight rally again occurred, and business was done at 58s. 9d. cash, and 59s. 9d. three months; but the advance of the Bank rate caused a reaction, and prices fell to 58s. 3d. cash, and 59s. 3d. three months, the market closing heavily.

LEAD is rather firmer, and prices have advanced about 5*s.* per ton, the present quotations being 20*l.* 5*s.* for common English pig, 20*l.* 10*s.* for LB, and 22*l.* 10*s.* for WB.

TIN.—The market for this metal is rather easier, and, although very little business in foreign has been done, yet buyers are enabled to operate rather under recent quotations; English continues, however, firm.

SPELTER remains very inactive, as far as actual business is concerned, the transactions during the week having been very limited; a small quantity has been sold on the spot at 24*l.* 15*s.* cash, at which the market remains.

STEEL continues in the same position.

TIN-PLATES are a little more enquired for, but prices are unaltered.

QUICKSILVER can still be obtained at 8*l.*

GLASGOW, SEPT. 8.—The market to-day has been brisker, and a varied business was done. At the close there are sellers at 58s. 3d. cash; buyers, at 58s. 1½d. No. 1, g.m.b., 58s.; No. 3, 57s. 3d.

MIDDLESBRO', SEPT. 8.—During the past week a limited business has been done in warrants for cash and open. To-day we were flat on the announcement of the advance in the rate of discount, iron being offered at 53s., three months, at which price we closed. There is considerable activity in manufactured iron, all the works being full of orders. This week an order for 12,000 tons of pipes has been taken by our founders.

BIRMINGHAM, SEPT. 9.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" reports a firm market at existing prices, and not affected by the increase in the Bank rate. The quotations continue—Pigs (best hot-air), 3*l.* 15s.; second quality, 3*l.* 10s.; common cinder, 3*l.* to 3*l.* 5s.; hematites, 3*l.* 10s.; Forest of Dean, 3*l.* 15s. to 4*l.* 5s.; North Staffordshire, best make, 3*l.* 5s. (at which several large lots have been sold); North Wales, 3*l.* 15s. to 4*l.* 5s.; Cleveland, 3*l.* 3s. 6d. to 3*l.* 10s.; manufactured iron, marked bars, 8*l.* 10s.; hoops, 9*l.* 10s.; sheets, singles, 10*l.*; doubles, 11*l.* 10s.; latters, 13*l.*; all other kinds in proportion, at makers' works. In North Staffordshire there is a good demand for plates and angles; not so satisfactory for general merchant bars. Welsh masters are getting full of orders. Quotations are firm, at 7*l.* to 7*l.* 5s. The strike in South Staffordshire is on the increase; its effect is to support the market.

NEW YORK, AUG. 25.—The advance in gold influences metal prices, and renders permanent quotations impossible. Quotations vary every day. Business continues light, as is usual at this season. In September, however, commences our heaviest trade of the year, and prices, with a range of gold between 240 and 250, will be higher than at present—stocks everywhere in metals being lighter than ever before known.—COPPER: Bait in large lots sells slowly at 50c. Lake 54½ to 52c. Store lots 1½c. extra.—PIG-IRON, Scotch: The arrivals of Scotch fewer; 1200 tons have been sunk by the *Tallahasse*. The stocks in yards rather on the decrease, and the arrivals sell as fast as offered at $76 to $77 and $78 for whole lots, and yard lots at $80 to $82 per ton, 2240 lbs. The exportation of Scotch iron to the United States from England is checked by the price of gold and new duties; later in the season there will, it is estimated, be a great scarcity of Scotch irons. Some 1000 tons have been sold ex ship, private terms.—PIG-IRON, American: Foundery pig-iron very scarce, almost unobtainable, and prices No. 1 ex range $72 to $73 cash; No. 2 ex, $70 to $71 at $73; few transactions, and stocks either for present or future delivery very light, merely nominal; forge pig-irons range $60, $65 and $70, cash, per ton; with some recent transactions at $67 for favourite brands.—BAR IRONS quiet at $220 to $230 ex store, 4 months, from ship as per contract.—SPELTER dull at 17 to 17¼c. for occasional whole lots, and 17⅛ to 18c. ex stores. Stocks very light.—LEAD dull at 16¼c. for whole lots, and 16¾ to 17c. for store lots. Stocks moderate, much lead has been sent back to Europe.—TIN quiet at 63½ to 64c. for whole lots.—ANTIMONY dull at 20 to 21c. ex ship, and 21 to 22c. from store.—THOS. J. POPE.

NEW YORK, AUG. 24.—The market for foreign Coal is very quiet, the assortment more limited, and prices are nominal. We hear of a sale of a cargo of Newcastle gas, to arrive, at $7·25 in gold. Domestic is more plentiful, and is down. Prices are nominal; the current high prices check the consumption greatly. American ingot Copper has been in more active demand, and firm at $51 to $54 for Lake and Baltimore; new sheating and yellow metal are steady and firm at $72 and $50. The market for Scotch Pig-iron has been much depressed, and prices have declined. Sales at $75 and $76 for No. 1. American ditto also ruled dull and heavy at $73 and $74. Bar is quoted at $205 to $220 for common English, and $220 to $235 for refined ditto. Russian sheet, 32–35; and English ditto, 10–14, for single, double, and treble.

BOSTON, AUG. 22.—Pictou and Sydney Coal has advanced, with cargo sales, at $13 to $14 per ton, cash. In anthracite there have been steady retail sales, at $16 per ton. The market for Pig-iron continues steady and firm, with sales of Scotch, Gartsherrie, and other brands, No. 1, at $80 per ton. In American pig the sales have been at $72·50 and $75 per ton, cash. Bar and sheet iron are selling at full prices.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 26.—For metals the demand is good, and iron meets with an active enquiry at fully former prices, the supply being very light, as most makes are sold considerably ahead of their production. The week's sales foot up 3000 to 4000 tons anthracite, in lots at $65 to $67 for No. 3, $70 for No. 2, and $72 to $73 for No. 1, cash, which is very scarce; included in the sales are 1000 tons No. 1 at $72, and 1500 tons Glendon iron on terms kept private. Scotch pig is quiet at $77 to $80, cash. Of blooms and boiler-plates the sales are moderate, and prices firm. Manufactured iron is wanted, and bringing full prices, the mills generally being well off for orders. At Pittsburg, although pig-iron cannot be said to be active, the demand is fair for the season, at gradually hardening prices, at a range of $60 to $75. Stocks of desirable foundries are scarce. The offerings are quickly taken, at a range of $60 to $80 for long grain coal smelted from native ore to best charcoal burnt. Receipts of iron, owing to low water in the canals, are at present confined to railroads, and are not equal to the current consumption. The mills are generally, however, about stopping for their annual settlement and repairs, which will cause a large falling off of the consumption during the next four or five weeks. There is, however, sufficient animation in the tone of the market to maintain rates now current, at least until the volume of receipts increase. For Copper the market remains quiet but firm at the following rates, cash—Ingot, 51c. to 53 c. per lb.: sheets and bolts, 72 c.; and yellow metal sheets, 50 c. per lb. The Coal Trade is rather dull for the season—supplies come forward freely; but new orders are not very plentiful, owing to the difference in the views of buyers and sellers, and the shipments now making are mostly to fill old contracts—prices are somewhat unsettled, ranging from $10½ to $11½, according to quality.—*U.S. Railroad and Mining Register.*

SCOTCH IRON TRADE STATISTICS.

We published last week returns of shipments of Scotch Pig-Iron for the first seven months of the last five years, which we repeat below, with additional information, giving a fuller view of the position of the trade.

The local consumption continues to progress steadily, as well as the shipments; but of the former we have, unfortunately, no reliable returns. The production, however, seems to keep pace with, and even to go in advance of, the increased demand; hence the stock in store is continually increasing, and now amounts to a very large figure. The hopes entertained by speculators that a change in the relative positions of supply and demand will cause withdrawals from store, such as took place in 1853, 1854, and 1855, are still constantly deferred; and in spite of the healthy demand for iron existing this year, the increase in the stock represented by warrants since Jan. 1 is no less than 50,000 tons. It is, therefore, to be feared that the enormously increased production in Yorkshire is seriously influencing the Scotch Iron Trade, and will act as a permanent check upon prices:—

STATISTICS OF THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF THE YEARS

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Shipments	321,000	365,000	346,000	361,000	403,000
Production....	585,000	607,000	630,000	690,000	750,000
Stock on Jan. 1	390,000	490,000	590,000	680,000	750,000
Average price..	58s. 6d.	49s. 3d.	53s. 0d.	55s. 9d.	59s. 7d.

INCREASE.

	1864 over 1863.	1864 over 1860.
Shipments	Tons 42,000	Tons 82,000
Production	60,000	165,000
Stock on Jan. 1	70,000	360,000

Since July 31 the shipments have not been equal to those for the same period of last year, and the whole increase of shipments over 1863 is now only 27,000 tons, while the increase of production in the same time is fully 70,000 tons. There are at present 136 furnaces in blast, against 126 at this period last year, and an average of 127 for 1863.

The following figures show the progress of the stock *in stores* at Glasgow, represented by warrants, for ten years back:—

Dec. 31, 1854	Tons 37,000	Dec. 31, 1860	Tons 164,000
„ 1855	25,000	„ 1861	186,000
„ 1856	25,500	„ 1862	270,000
„ 1857	61,000	„ 1863	308,500
„ 1858	149,000	June 30, 1864	330,800
„ 1859	140,000	Aug. 31, 1864	388,400

During the early part of the week a fair amount of business was transacted in the MINING SHARE MARKET, and several mines were in demand; but the rather unexpected rise in the rate of discount to 9 per cent., on Thursday, seemed to check speculation, and there was less doing in every description of stock; though for many mines that are deemed much too low in price, considering their prospects, a moderate demand has been kept up. East Wheal Grenville shares advanced early in the week to 8*l.*, buyers, but became flatter again, and leave off 7¼ to 7⅜. The 75 end is letting out more water, and has about 8 fms. to get under the ore ground in the 65. In the 65 west the south part of the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 2 tons of copper ore per fm., with good work for tin; this will soon form a junction with the north part, when an improvement may be looked for. The western stope, above the 65, is worth from 7 to 8 tons of copper ore per fathom; the eastern stope, 6 tons of copper per fm.; each stope also containing sufficient to pay all costs of working them. The 55 west is worth 12*l.* per fm. for tin. Wheal Grenville shares have been firm up to 7⅛, and leave off 7¼ to 7⅜. The agent has every confidence now that the winze will continue rich to the 110. South Grenville shares have been rather extensively dealt in, and leave off 10s. to 12s. East Lovell shares have been largely dealt in, the price having fallen considerably since the shaft was stopped for a temporary purpose; shares leave off 7⅛ to 8¼. Redmoor shares are in good demand, at 2s. 6d. to 5s. Sinking has been commenced on a fine lode, and a good discovery may be made ere long, as the mine is in a rich district.

South Frances, 40 to 50; at the meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a profit on two months' working of 111*l.* 9s. 11d., and a balance in favour of adventurers of 1329*l.* 17s. 11d. Very little change seems to have taken place in the mine, which is poor. Condurrow, 80 to 90, call paid; at the meeting yesterday, we are informed, a call of 31*l.* 10s. per share was made. For more than two years we have in this article called attention to the increasing debt in this mine, and protested in the strongest language we could use against its being allowed to go on increasing as it did, while meeting after meeting was allowed to pass over without any call being made. At the time we made our remarks shares were 100 to to 120, and those who unfortunately purchased have now to pay the debts of those who sold. North Treskerby, 3¼ to 3⅜; the 100 east is worth 37*l.* per fm., and has gone through a fine course of ore for 16 fms. in length; the 100 west is worth 3 tons of ore per fm.; each end driving at 2*l.* per fm.; and it is said nearly 1000*l.* worth of ore is now being discovered weekly. Carn Camborne shares are in request, at 31s. to 33s. Grylls Wheal Florence, 2⅛ to 3⅛; the lode in the shaft continues worth 30*l.* per fm. Wheal Crebor, 37s. to 39s.; these shares have been flat, but leave off in good demand. The mine is improving, particularly in the 96 west. Pendeens, 2¼ to 2⅜; at the meeting a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The accounts showed a loss on two months' working of 356*l.* 19s. 6d., and a balance against the company of 559*l.* 12s. 8d. Clifford Amalgamated, 31 to 32, and rather in demaad. East Basset, 64 to 66; East Caradon, 27⅛ to 28; East Carn Brea, 7⅛ to 7⅜; East Rosewarne, 3⅛ to 3⅜; East Russell, 4⅛ to 4⅜; Great Laxey, 15 to 16; Great South Tolgus, 2 to 2⅛; Great Wheal Vor, 27⅛ to 28⅛; Hallenbeagle, 3⅛ to 3⅜; Hingston Down, 4 to ⅛; North Basset, 2⅛ to 2⅜; North Crofty, 3⅛ to 4; North Roskear, 20 to 22; Chiverton Valley, 1⅛ to 2; Prince of Wales, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Providence Mines, 38 to 40; Rosewall Hill and Ransom United 2⅛ to 3, and enquired for. South Caradon, 500 to 520; South Condurrow, 27s. to 29s.; South Grenville, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Tincroft, 19s. to 20s.; West Caradon, 10s. to 11s.; West Seton, 210 to 215; Wheal Basset, 92½ to 97½; Wheal Buller, 18 to 20; Wheal Chiverton, 7¼ to 7⅜; Wheal Seton, 210 to 215; Wheal Trelawny, 19 to 20.

On the Stock Exchange there has been a very limited demand for Mining Shares during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Carn Brea, 7⅛; East Gren-

ville, 7¼, 7¼, 7⅜, 7¼, 7⅜, 7½; Great Laxey, 15½; Grenville, 7⅜; East Caradon, 27½, 27¼; Devon Great Consols, 585, 587½; Great Wheal Vor, 28½; Wheal Seton, 207½; West Seton, 207½, 208½; Clifford, 31½; East Lovell, 7¼, 7⅜. In Colonial and Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Cape, 10¼, 10⅜, 10¼, 10¾; Yudanamutana, 2¼, 2⅜; Port Phillip, 1; Cobre, 31, 30, 30½; St. John del Rey, 35½; Alamillos, 1; United Mexican, 5¼, 5½; Don Pedro, ¼; Anglo-Brazilian, ¼.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Our general stock and share market has been much affected by the dulness exhibited on the London Exchange, but the regular speculators in mining shares clearly form part of that sensible portion of the public who has ceased to look upon the low price of Three per Cent. Consols as the result of an unfavourable state of either the financial position of the commercial community or of political aspects. They know that although 80 per cent. per annum, as realised in the very infancy of some of the new financial undertakings, is too good to hold true even for another year, yet there are many means for investing spare cash at 5, 6, or 7 per cent. interest, quite as safely as in Consols, and comeatable quite as easily, with, perhaps, no more risk of a fall in the quotations, and a fair chance of a rise when prudently selected, which Government securities offer generally merely in a slight degree. They have for some time past looked upon the Bank of England only as the legitimate receptacle for the funds of her fair compeers, the aristocratic old ladies, and of such of the old-fashioned private and country bankers who have not been brought yet to understand that their respectable and enterprising clients have a just right, in return for the confidence with which they they trust them with their earnings, to expect other accommodation from them besides the mere safe keeping of their deposits. It is clear to the more intelligent capitalist that a high price for money may be brought about by two entirely opposite contingencies—either by a brisk trade and thorough confidence in its soundness, or by a general distrust of the commercial position of the country. As, notwithstanding a few failures of small firms who have been trading beyond their means, or have been disappointed in remittances from countries where commerce and credit is not as flourishing as in England, everything, especially a fair average harvest, and the prospect of a speedy cessation of the American war, holds out brilliant prospects for our honest industry and world-wide commerce, with equivalent profits, it is not likely that, with the extension of the legitimate commercial spirit, our capitalists will be content with investments in Three per Cent. Consols, which if bought even as low as 63¼ would not produce 4¾ per cent. interest, a rate which any respectable stockbroker could easily secure, nett of commissions for both buying and selling, if done on a reasonable scale. Thus it is likely that for some time to come the supply of Government stock will considerably exceed the demand, and a continuous low quotation of the same will be but the natural consequence of the exceedingly promising and prosperous condition of our commerce and legitimate speculations. For that reason our leading mines have, in spite of so-called dear money, not only maintained the quotations which we noted on the 27th ult., but been done at an advance, which in Wicklow Copper shares amounted to 15s. in one day, or upwards of 3 per cent. on last price of 14l. 2s. 6d. A trifling reaction has, however, brought them down to 14l. 10s. (2l. 10s. paid), leaving off in request. Mining Company of Ireland shares, which we last marked at 27l. 7s. 6d. (7l. paid), were done at a rise of 3s. 9d. per share, but are on sale again at the former prices. General Mines shares were offered at 4l. 7s. 6d., and were done at 4l. 5s. (4l. paid), more being on offer. Carysfort shares are weak, and might be had at 12s. 6d. (25s. paid), the quotation being nominally from 10s. to 15s. Killaloe Slate shares changed hands at 19s., but are not much enquired for. Connorree shares suffered a relapse since the circular issue of the half-yearly statement of accounts, ending May 31 last, accompanied by a report made by Capt. Hitchins, of the Great Devon Consols, from which it appears that, although the mines promise well, a considerable outlay is yet required to realise such prospects. The outlay during the half-year of the account amounted to 762l., leaving balance May 31 of 468l. available.

The United Kingdom Steam-Boiler Insurance Company, with a capital of 100,000l., in shares of 5l. each, has issued its prospectus. The object of the undertaking is to carry on a business similar to that which has yielded good profits to "The Steam-Boiler Insurance Company," which was established at Manchester some five years since, and which has gradually extended its business in all directions. The prospectus will be published in next week's Journal.

The Merchandise Marks Registration Association, with a capital of 20,000l., in shares of 10l. each, has issuen its prospectus. The object is to establish a systematic registration of all trade marks or other symbols adopted by manufacturers and others as a security for their articles of production, and to prosecute anyone infringing thereon. It is mentioned that the proprietary will be a distinct body from the subscribers, who may or may not be shareholders. Each subscriber, by the payment of 2l. 2s. per annum subscription, will find himself protected against an infringement of his property. He will have the fullest information concerning the trade marks of other firms, and the benefit of legal proceedings being taken against anyone adopting on imitation of his mark. Branches and agencies are to be formed in Dublin, Edinburgh, and in the principal manufacturing towns in England. The subscription to secure membership is so trifling that few who use a trade mark will fail to avail themselves of the protection offered by the society, whilst the knowledge that no expense will be spared in conducting prosecutions against those infringing the rights of members will have such a materially preventive effect that comparative little litigation is likely to result to diminish the profits of the shareholders.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2083 tons of ore were sold, realising 10,937l. 18s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 124l. 6s.; average produce, 6⅜; average price per ton, 5l. 5s.; quantity of fine copper, 134 tons 1 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Aug. 11	2180	£119 14 0	7	£5 13 0	16s. 1½d.	£80 11 6
„ 18	4934	126 15 0	5⅝	4 9 0	15 8	78 7 6
„ 26	3704	122 11 0	6¼	4 18 0	15 8½	78 10 0
Sept. 1	2837	122 12 0	6⅜	5 8 6	16 3	81 6 6
„ 8	2083	124 6 0	6⅜	5 5 0	16 4	81 12 0

Compared with last week's sale, there has been a slight advance in the standard. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 1l. 5s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 6d.

At Great Work Mine meeting, on Aug. 23, the accounts for the three months ending June showed a credit balance of 1141l. 13s. 9d. The profit on the three months' working was 574l. 9s. 7d. A dividend of 595l. (5l. per share) was declared, and 546l. 4s. 2d. carried to credit of next account.

At South Wheal Frances meeting, on Monday, the accounts for June and July showed a credit balance of 1329l. 17s. 11d. The profit on the two months' working was 111l. 9s. 11d. Captains Pascoe, Prisk, and Pope reported upon the various points of operation. In the tribute department the tin ground is producing a fair quantity and quality of ore, and theyscarcely see any change in the copper since last account.

At the Great Busy Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Sugden in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 167l. Details in another column.

At the Boscawen Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Mathew in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 721l. Details in another column.

At the North Chiverton Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Edward Cooke in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balante of 866l. Details in another column.

At the Pendeen Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Bawden in the chair), the accounts for June and July showed a loss of 356l. 19s. 6d.; the balance against the mine was 589l. 12s. 8d. The Chairman regretted that the operations of the past two months had resulted in a loss; but brighter prospects were held for the future. He referred to the fact that the ore in the shaft was improving, which seemed to establish the opinion previously expressed, that when the depth was reached at which the neighbouring mines were productive an important improvement would take place. The accounts were passed and allowed, and a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Mr. M'Callan said that while all the ore had been credited, the whole of the costs had not been charged up. The Chairman said that they had not charged the monthly cost, because they were raising tin during the month. Mr. White (the purser), in reply to a question, stated that there was clearly another bunch of tin, altogether unconnected with the bunch in the 118. The committee of management were re-elected, with the exception of Mr. Clifford, resigned. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

The Chilian Mining and Trading Company shares have been freely applied for, and are quoted, nominally, ¼ to ⅜ prem.

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals for Monday's market were 50 ships. For household coal there was a greatly increased demand, and prices rose from 6d. to 9d. per ton. No Hartley's for sale. Manufacturing descriptions are without alteration. Best house coal, 19s. to 19s. 6d.; seconds, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 3d.; manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.—On Wednesday, only 26 ships arriving, the supply of household coal was far short of the requirements of the trade, and a clearance was effected at fully last prices for first-class, and an advance of 3d. on second-class sorts. No Hartley's for sale again. Manufacturers' met with increased demand, and quote considerably higher.—On Friday there were 53 arrivals. The demand continued very active, and house coals quote a further advance of 6d. The two or three cargoes of Hartley's (the first for sale during the week), were readily taken, at 19s. 6d. to 20s. per ton. Hetton Wallsend, 20s. per ton; East Hartlepool Wallsend, 20s.; Tees Wallsend, 19s. 6d.; Braddyll's Hetton Wallsend, 19s. 3d.; Eden Main, 19s.; Framwellgate Wallsend, 19s.; Harton Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Hetton Lyon's Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Shincliff Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Bebside West Hartley, 20s.; Lambert's West Hartley, 19s. 9d.; Tanfield Moor, 13s. 6d.: 2 cargoes unsold, 70 ships at sea.

LONDON COAL TRADE.—For the month of August 443,852 tons 13 cwt. of coal was entered at the metropolis per railway, canal, and seaborne, as against 414,283 tons 16 cwt. for the same month of 1863. Of this large tonnage 121,595 tons are various sorts of Wallsend, 23,879 tons are gas, and 8799 tons steam coal. For the eight months of the present year the entries have been—by railway, 1,497,434 tons 13 cwt., against 1,069,655 tons 18 cwt., showing an increase of 427,778 tons 15 cwt. The canal supply has declined from 6593 tons 5 cwt. for the first eight months of 1863 to 6261 tons for the present year. The seaborne coal entered for the same period was 2,117,648 tons in 5738 ships, against 2,109,107 tons in 6264 ships for the corresponding months of last year, showing an increase in the tonnage of 8541 tons, but a decline in the number of ships of 526. The total tonnage for the present year, from all sources, has been 3,621,343 tons 13 cwt., against 3,185,355 tons 18 cwt. from Jan. 1 to Aug., 1863.

BRISTOL COAL TRADE.—During Aug. 1948 tons of coal were exported oversea from Bristol, as against 200 tons in July, showing an increase in the shipments of 1748 tons. The exports in Aug. were as follows—Newfoundland, 285 tons; Quebec, 896 tons; Messina, 85 tons; Demerara, 100 tons; Buenos Ayres, 441 tons; Prince Edward Island, 20 tons; New York, 121 tons—total, 1948 tons.

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION—EIGHT LIVES LOST.—On Wednesday night an explosion, which has resulted in the loss of eight lives, occurred in the Low Seam in the Californian Pit of Seghill Colliery, about eight miles from Shields. The gas appears to have fired at some of the lights about 11 o'clock, the explosion tearing down the main rolley-way, but fortunately meeting with a volume of fresh air at the cross-cut, it expended itself there without doing any more serious mischief. The pitmen employed felt the shock of the explosion in other parts of the pit, and flocked to the bottom of the shaft. They were got to bank in a comparatively short time, and the connection of the Barradon Pit with the Seghill was found to be of the greatest importance in resuing those in the pit. When the connection of adjoining collieries was first suggested in the Journal, as an economic remedy for the evil of having but one outlet from a colliery, the suggestion was ridiculed as being worthy only of those who had no practical knowledge of coal working. Since then the provision of two outlets has been rendered compulsory by Act of Parliament, and the connection principle has been adopted in very many instances—a proof of its advantage is given in the case above referred to. The men were mostly employed in the "broken," and that part of the colliery where the explosion took place was considered somewhat fiery. The air was close in the early part of last night, and afterwards there were high winds. Some suppose that these atmospheric conditions have had something to do with the explosion.

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, AND COALOWNERS' RESPONSIBILITIES.—The interlocutor pronounced by the sheriff-substitute, in the case of M'Kinnon *v.* Dick, has been adhered to on appeal to the Sheriff's Court of Dumbartonshire. The sheriff-substitute heard the parties' procurators *viva voce*, and it appeared that M'Kinnon, the husband of pursuer, was employed as a shanker, and engaged with another man bringing up a cistern, in landing which they failed to keep it well steadied, the consequence of which was that it came into collision with part of the machinery, whereby the slings were broken, and the cistern and men were thrown into the shaft; the men being instantly killed. The widow of M'Kinnon claimed compensation, on the ground that the accident was occasioned by the gross carelessness and culpable negligence of the defender, or those for whom he is responsible, in not providing sufficient means and apparatus for bringing the cistern up the shaft. The Court, however, finds that "the pursuer has failed to establish these grounds of damages, or any of them: therefore, sustains the defences, and assolizies the defender from the conclusions of the action: finds the pursuer liable in expenses, appoints an account thereof to be given in, and remits to the auditor to tax the same and to report, and decerns," which is—judgment for the defendant, with costs.

SAFETY APPARATUS IN FOUL AIR.—M. Galibert, of Paris, has invented two apparatus to enable persons to enter, without danger of suffocation, places where choke-damp or foul air may exist; and their simplicity and ingenuity demand for the inventor a hearing. M. Galibert's invention has been extensively approved and adopted; it has been reported upon by the Société d'Encouragement of Paris, and by the engineer-in-chief of the School of Mines; and it is in use in the municipal service of Paris, in the Spanish mines of the Credit Mobilier, the mines of Douchy, by the Parisian Gas Company, and many other establishments. The other day, M. Galibert, armed with his apparatus, descended into a cellar filled with the fumes of burnt resinous substances, at the barracks of the Pompeurs, in the Rue de Chateau d'Eau, in the presence of General Uhrich, and all the officers of the corps, and remained there a considerable time, without exhibiting the slightest symptoms of suffering. One of M. Galibert's arrangements is intended for use at short distances only from the outer air. It consists of a mouthpiece of horn, ivory, or wood, pierced in two places for two india-rubber tubes, of the length required by the circumstances, fitted to the mouthpieces above mentioned, and provided within with spirals of metallic wire, to prevent collapse, and of a small instrument to nip the nose, and prevent respiration through that organ. The mouthpiece is provided with a projection which is held between the teeth; the lips close around and exclude the surrounding air, and the operator draws fresh air through one tube, while he exhales that used by the lungs through the other. The tongue performs the part of a valve covering the two holes in the mouth piece alternately; and it is said after a few seconds the action becomes perfectly easy and natural. Where the distance is at all considerable, and, consequently, the drag of the tubes considerable, the mouthpiece may be held in its place by means of a band; and, in the case of the presence of gases irritating to the eyes, a hood with glass in front is to be added. The other apparatus is for use in places further removed from the open air. In this the tubes are replaced by an air-bag carried by the operator. The same mouth and nose pieces are used, and short tubes communicate with the bag, which is fixed on the back by means of braces or straps; the latter is made in the form of a Spanish wine-skin, and contains when inflated about seventeen gallons of air; one end of the aspiration tube is connected with the lower part of the air-bag, and that of the respiration tube with the upper end of the bag, so that while the warm air from the lungs occupies the upper portion of the bag, the diver, as he may be called, draws fresh air from the bottom. The inventor says that such a bag will suffice for a man's respiration for half-an-hour, the same air passing without danger several times through the lungs. In cases where the duty to be performed occupies a longer time, the operator is provided with extra bags, to take the place of those which are exhausted, or with a second apparatus; and in certain cases these may be drawn out and replaced by others from without. The apparatus is also mentioned as available in cases where medical men recommend total immersion, as a patient could with it breathe freely from the bottom of a bath.—*Journal of the Society of Arts.*

THE KILCROHANE AND GURTNAKILLA SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY.—It is believed that this company have a vein of green slate on their grant, in which case the value of the property will be materially enhanced. To show the increasing value of slates, it may be mentioned that this company have been offered for their 24 × 12 slates 10l. per 1000 in London.

LORD PALMERSTON'S VISIT TO THE FESTINIOG SLATE QUARIES.—Admidst his other other numerous engagements, the Prime Minister of England found time last week to pay a visit to the Festiniog Slate Quarries, which, once a year, is his usual custom. Perhaps it may not be generally known that his Lordship and the Duke of Cleveland are the principal proprietors of the quarries which are known as the "Welsh Slate Company;" and we understand these distinguished noblemen have commenced opening a new quarry, on Moelwyn Mawr. The "Welsh" slate quarry is on a very large scale, and has been worked with great success for the last 30 years. The one at Moelwyn Mawr is also on an extensive scale, but it was only opened last year. He visited the former on Tuesday and the latter on Wednesday. Although an octogenarian, he went up the hills and through the works, including the levels and underground chambers, with the most surprising vigour; and he inspected the whole with that minuteness as to details of which he is so accomplished a master. His Lordship seemed perfectly satisfied with the progress which had been made at Moelwyn Mawr, and with the specimen of slate already got. From this quarry, tempted doubtless by the fineness of the day, he proceeded to visit Croes Fawr slate quarry, which is being opened on the north side of his own quarry; but the "Croiser" having been commenced a good while before his Lordship's, it is, of course, in a more advanced state, and exhibits promising signs of success, and of becoming one of the largest underground slate works in the principality of Wales. On Thursday he went to Portmadoc to inspect his extensive quay at that port, and on the same day he likewise paid a visit to Deudraeth Castle, the residence of Mr. David Williams, late High-Sheriff of Merionethshire. From Portmadoc he proceeded on to Carnarvon. In his inspection of the different quarries he was accompanied by his agents, Mr. Williams and Mr. Chessell; and on going to Maentwrog he rode down the rail to the Hafod Llyn Station, from whence he drove to the Tan-y-bwich Hotel, where he stopped for the night. During his Lordship's visit to the quarries we may state that some interesting and successful experiments were made in blasting with gun-cotton, by Messrs. Prentice and Co., of Stowmarket, the patentees, in which his Lordship took peculiar interest, because if the experiment is found to answer it will at once supersede gunpower it all underground operations, in consequence of the almost smokeless explosions of the gun-cotton. To show the comparative advantages of it, the men were enabled after every blast to commence operations again immediately; whilst with gunpowder, the quantity of smoke is so great in underground workings that it often requires 20 minutes or so before the men can again recommence their work. The weather throughout his Lordship's visit was highly propitious; and we are glad to say he appeared to much enjoy his visit to Wales, and also his usual vigour of mind and body; for the continuance of which he has the best wishes of the United Kingdom, but of none more so then Her Majesty's Welsh subjects.—*North Wales Chronicle.*

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending September 4 was 11,633l. 12s. 10d.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

SIR,—I apprehend the character of the weather, as foretold in my last letter, a fortnight ago, must be admitted to have been correct. In your Notices to Correspondents, one gentleman has indulged a little in friendly remonstrance and advice to me. The former I do not heed; the latter, like medicine, I do not care about; it is an article always too generously bestowed to be worth much. For the future, wind and rains will occur locally about or within 12 hours of the following dates:—The 9th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th, and 19th. From the 22d to the end of the month the weather will be very changable, with high winds; but these have nothing whatever to do with the equinoxes. Some thunderstorms, or much nimbi, about the 10th, 19th, 22d, 25th, and 27th.

26, *Throgmorton-street, Sept. 7.* GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E., Author of the "Climate of England."

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 2d September.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Minera	100	14 8 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	100	14 8 0	ditto
ditto	100	14 5 0	ditto
ditto	51	14 5 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	100	14 10 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	26	14 8 0	Brymbo Co.
ditto	35	14 7 6	ditto

Sold on the 3d September.

Wheal Mary Ann	40	28 7 6	Treffry's Trustees.
ditto	30	15 12 6	R. Michell & Son.

Sold on the 6th September.

Great Laxey	100	25 10 0	Stock & Co.
North Devon	40	12 15 6	Falmouth Co.

Sold on the 8th September.

Talargoch (Maesyrerwddu)	22¼	14 14 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto (Coetia Llys)	154	15 12 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Deep Level	18	13 11 6	ditto
Brynford Hall	6	13 12 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Rhosesmor	55	14 1 6	ditto
ditto	27½	13 18 6	A. Eyton.
ditto	27½	13 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Parry's	8½	14 3 6	A. Eyton.
ditto	8½	14 3 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Bryn Gwlog	45	15 2 0	A. Eyton.
Long Rake	25	14 1 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Billins	15	14 6 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Speedwell	5	12 13 6	ditto
Pennant	10	14 0 0	A. Eyton.
Pantne	3	13 13 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Dog Pit	11	13 2 6	Brymbo Co.
North Henblas	15	13 3 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Pool Park	20	14 16 6	ditto
Penrychyn	21	14 0 0	Brymbo Co.
Llanerchyrnur	7½	14 5 6	A. Eyton.
Havan	50	13 19 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.

BLENDE.

Sold on the 2d September.

Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Minera	83	5 19 6	Vivian & Sons.
ditto	25	5 3 0	ditto
ditto	10	4 6 6	ditto
ditto	77	3 19 6	ditto

Sold on the 6th September.

Great Laxey	200	4 12 6	W. Kenrick.

Sold on the 7th September.

Talargoch (Coetia Llys)	101¼	4 16 6	H. Southern.
ditto (Maesyrerwddu)	33½	2 9 0	Vivian & Sons.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 2d September.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Cornubia	3 19 1 26	£65 0 0	£ 258 6 4	Daubuz & Co.

Sold on the 3d September.

Phœnix	9 14 3 25	54 0 0	526 8 6	Harvey & Co.
Gt. Wh. Buzy	14 0 0 0	—	764 15 0	—

Sold on the 7th September.

Kitty (St. Agnes)	20 7 2 23	—	1274 1 7	—

Sold on the mine.

Gunnis Lake	10 15 2 23	60 0 0	—	—

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Aug. 24, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Sept. 8.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
East Carn Brea	58	£5 10 6	East Rosewarne	25	£7 12 6
ditto	48	3 14 0	ditto	18	2 11 6
ditto	46	3 6 6	Treloweth	58	4 1 6
ditto	45	7 10 6	ditto	32	2 18 0
ditto	44	7 15 6	ditto	21	6 3 6
ditto	38	8 1 6	ditto	20	13 5 6
ditto	31	7 7 0	Tolvadden	50	2 16 0
ditto	29	5 9 6	ditto	49	3 7 6
ditto	19	3 8 6	ditto	21	3 19 6
Prosper United	70	1 15 6	ditto	3	19 12 6
ditto	59	3 2 6	Par Consols	85	6 9 6
ditto	51	5 8 0	Nangiles	31	2 13 6
ditto	49	3 14 0	ditto	21	7 2 5
ditto	42	4 6 0	ditto	20	3 8 6
ditto	30	4 6 6	Copper Hill	41	1 19 6
Wheal Margery	58	2 3 6	ditto	26	7 6 6
ditto	56	2 4 6	Wheal Uny	32	5 6 0
ditto	55	6 7 6	ditto	30	5 11 6
ditto	54	7 13 6	Wheal Buller	58	3 7 6
ditto	46	2 8 6	New Rosewane	36	6 5 0
West Basset	67	4 0 6	North Basset	18	2 2 6
ditto	64	5 14 0	ditto	9	9 1 0
ditto	54	7 3 6	West Trevelyan	20	4 12 6
ditto	48	10 14 0	Crowan Consols	12	2 16 0
ditto	26	13 15 6	ditto	5	0 12 6
East Rosewarne	48	7 13 0	Wheal Agar (Tehidy)	15	6 17 0
ditto	43	7 4 6	Wheal Henrietta	12	3 8 6
ditto	26	11 5 6	Great Wheal Fortune	11	8 17 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

East Carn Brea	358	£2090 5 6	Wheal Uny	62	£ 336 17 0
Prosper United	301	1075 13 6	Wheal Buller	58	195 15 0
Wheal Margery	269	1127 7 6	New Rosewarne	36	225 0 0
West Basset	259	1893 13 6	North Basset	27	119 14 0
East Rosewarne	160	1208 0 0	West Trevelyan	20	92 10 0
Treloweth	131	724 6 6	Crowan Consols	17	36 14 6
Tolvadden	123	447 14 6	Wheal Agar, Tehidy	15	102 15 0
Par Consols	85	550 7 6	Emily Henrietta	12	41 2 0
Nangiles	72	301 1 0	Great Fortune	11	97 12 6
Copper Hill	67	271 8 6			

Average Standard..... £124 6 0 | Average Produce 6⅜
Average Price per ton £5 5 0
Quantity of Ore ..... 2083 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 134 tons 1 cwt.
Amount of Money £10,937 18 0

LAST SALE.—Average Standard..... £122 12 0.—Average Produce 6⅜
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £119 14 0.—Produce, 7.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	283	£1748 17 0
Freeman and Co.	130	510 6 6
Grenfell and Sons	266½	1970 0 3
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	218	1180 0 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	283½	1326 11 3
Mason and Elkington	349½	2106 3 9
Bankart and Sons	28	62 6 0
Copper Miners' Company	300	816 9 6
Charles Lambert	172	622 15 6
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	95	214 1 0
Penclawdd Copper Co.	57½	380 6 9
Total	2083	£10,937 18 0

NO SALE on Thursday next, September 15, 1864.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and parcels.—Devon Great Consols 2078—East Caradon 503—Hingston Down 460—New Wheal Martha 455—Marke Valley 434—Bedford United 189—East Wheal Russell 128—Wheal Friendship 127—Wheal Emma 102—Fursdon 30.—Total, 4506 tons.

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, September 13.—Berehaven 80, 70, 121, 121, 108, 87—Cape Copper Mining Company 63, 62, 59, 58, 55, 45, 51, 46, 70, 1—Cuba 105, 104, 16, 100, 97, 80, 20, 14, 64, 43—Burnt ore 138—Copper ore 44—British Regulus 25—Lisbon ore 63—London ore 1, 1—Cappagh 45, 10.—Total, 2067 tons.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to *recommend* mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

CORRESPONDENTS.—What we mean by a "division of risk securing success in the aggregate" is this—if 1000*l.* has to be invested, take six mines, three dividend and three progressive, of good prospects, and under good management. If well selected, the chances are *all* may yield a profit—at any rate, if one or two prove disappointments, the others would probably rise so as to give a large return of profit on the original outlay. If you put all your eggs into one basket, an accident may smash the lot. At Lloyd's an underwriter would never think of taking a large risk in *any one ship*, but spreads his risk in small sums over a great many; so that if one goes to the bottom, the premium he receives on the others recoups his loss. And this is the principle we should like to see introduced into all speculative transactions, whether in mining or anything else. Many people lose money in mines by not being satisfied with a moderate profit, and lose their chance. They say, if a thing is worth another's "buying," it is worth their *holding;* a very fallacious way of arguing when the real working of the share market is understood. The "bear," when he thinks there may eventually be a fall, sells largely, not only for cash, but for delivery at *stated times*—perhaps weeks and months in advance; and as the "times" for delivery arrive, he must either "make up" or *buy;* and thus a demand is often kept up for shares when prospects may very materially have fallen off; and a knowledge of all these circumstances is necessary to guide one aright.

LEAWOOD MINE at present is worked privately, but is likely, we are informed, in a short time to prove as rich, and cause as much excitement, as West Chiverton, a mine scarcely known two years ago. Leawood is not in the same district, but finer lodes, we are told, cannot be seen, and the ore already discovered shows it to be more than an ordinary speculation. The mine is not far from the well-known Wheal Betsy, in Devon, which, 30 years ago, was, perhaps, the richest lead mine in England, certainly in Devon or Cornwall. One of the lodes in Leawood is believed to be the Wheal Betsy principal one. A company carried on some limited operations about 12 years ago, but owing to inadequate machinery, great dulness in mining, and the inability of some of the largest holders to pay the calls, the concern was abandoned, though a good lode was discovered. The present company has been formed about six months. They have cleared the shallow adit, and proved the splendid appearance of the lodes, and have let a pitch on the lead lode, even so near the surface. A new 60-in. steam-engine is in course of erection, and is expected to be at work in a few weeks. The shaft is sunk 30 or 40 fms. under the adit, so that the lodes will be driven on at good depths very shortly after the water is out. It is not improbable but that by the end of the year a very great discovery may be made at this mine. The lease has been granted at 1-20th royalty, and other liberal terms, while a railway is in course of construction which will pass within ¼ mile of the mine. At present the company is in only 24 shares, but we understand that by-and-bye it is intended to multiply them. We can give further particulars, with the opinions of some of the first authorities, to any who may wish to have them.

DYFFRYN CASTELL.—A large quantity of blende has been raised here, and as the late rains have given plenty of water it will be dressed up as quickly as possible. In the cross-cut, 10 fathoms under adit (30 fathoms from surface), branches of lead ore have been cut, 2 inches solid lead, and a good discovery is looked for here.

Several communications which require public notice must stand over for a week.

RACHETTE'S LEAD-SMELTING FURNACE.—The general interest felt in Rachette's furnace has caused great attention to be attracted to an attempt now being made at the Altenauer Silver Works, in the upper Harz, to apply it to the smelting of lead. This furnace was commenced working on Tuesday, June 28, being first filled with charcoal. At 10 o'clock in the morning the furnace was charged with slag over each tuyere, and then with ore and coke. The blast was let on at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, first with a pressure of 6-12ths of an inch of quicksilver, which was afterwards increased to 9 or 10-12ths of an inch. Up to Saturday morning, July 2, the furnace had yielded 210 centners (10½ tons) of pig-lead, and 191 centners (9½ tons) of lead regulus, from charges made up in the proportion of 10 of ore and flux to 1 of coke; while during the same period an ordinary furnace only yielded 83 centners (4 tons 3 cwts.) of pig-lead, and 77 centners (3 tons 17 cwts.) of regulus, from charges in the proportion of 7 of ore and flux to 1 of coke. No difficulty was experienced in keeping the throat from flaming, and it smoked but little. The formation and separation of the furnace products went on satisfactorily, and the furnace was tapped at regular intervals at both ends. The only fault to be found with the working was due to the sandstone below the tuyeres shelling off, causing the latter to become red hot underneath; a fault which was remedied, partly by throwing water over them to keep them cool, and partly by timely replacing them by new ones. Up to July 8 the furnace worked very well, yielding three times the produce of an ordinary furnace; but after that date some of the tuyeres became much clogged, and consequently the yield decreased, although it was hoped that this might be remedied by adding a suitable quality of slag to the charge. The yield of the furnace never, however, fell below twice that of an ordinary furnace; and when the unreduced charge and unburnt coke, which had got down into the hearth in consequence of the clogging of the tuyeres, had been removed by partially opening the breast of the furnace, the latter again worked perfectly satisfactorily. The slag produced was not richer, and sometimes even poorer, than slags from the ordinary furnace, and the tuyeres appeared perfectly bright. On Aug. 1 the yield was still twice as great as that of the ordinary furnaces, and the slags were much poorer in lead. The throat remained dark, and without giving off any large quantity of smoke; but the tuyers required to be frequently renewed. By Aug. 7, however, the inner walls of the hearth had, unfortunately, become so irregular by indentations and projections, that it was feared it would become necessary very shortly to blow out the furnace.—*Mining and Smelting Magazine.*

WELDING BY HYDRAULIC PRESSURE.—A series of experiments have lately been made at Paris by M. Duportail, engineer, in the workshops of the Western Railway, to ascertain whether iron might be welded by hydraulic pressure instead of by the sledge-hammer. The latter, indeed, has not a sufficient impetus to reach the very core of the metal, while continuous pressure acts indefinitely to any depth. In the experiments alluded to M. Duportail caused two iron bars, 1¼ in. in diameter, and heated to the welding point, to be placed between the piston and the top of an hydraulic press. The bars were welded together by this means with extraordinary ease, the iron being, as it were, kneaded together, and bulged out at the sides under the pressure. The action of the press was suspended when the part welded was brought down to the thickness of the bars. After cooling, the welded part was cut through to examine the inside, which was found perfectly compact. To try it, one of the halves was placed under a forge-hammer weighing 1800 kil., and it was not until the third stroke that the welding was discovered.—*Galignani.*

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

INCLINES.—Can any of your correspondents give us information respecting a well-tried plan of working inclines in mines?—R.

TURBINES.—Perhaps some of the manufacturers of these wheels can oblige by answering the following questions:—With a pressure of 100 ft. and 25 in. of water (that is, what water would run through a space 5 in. square and with 6 in. head on), what would be the power of a turbine wheel 5 ft. in diameter? Also, one using 144 in. of water 50 ft. pressure, and 7½ ft. in diameter?—S. A.

EAST CLOGAU GOLD MINING COMPANY.—I should like to know, through the medium of your widely-circulated Journal, what progress this company is making, as the reports have disappeared for two or three months past. I do not see why the usual reports should not be given, although the London office of the company is dispensed with.—A SUBSCRIBER.

MINING IN CARMARTHENSHIRE.—I trust this controvery may now cease, as I believe there it much misapprehension on the subject. I have been absent on a tour of inspection, or I should myself have written; but in a short time I will prepare some articles on the Mining of South Wales, including Talbach, when I hope to show that it is not outside the "metalliferous range of rocks."—H.

TWELVE APOSTLES.—I see this mine reported to have sold 40 tons blue ore, but I find this to be only a portion of the ore sold, the other portion being disposed of privately, with several tons of white ore, which is of less value, and more variable in quality, requiring extra attention to the mixing and sampling; and as this may not be done at all, but, perhaps, sold and delivered in such condition as the washers may choose to make it, and in whose hands it rests to make it to the value of either 6*l.* or 10*l.* per ton, some information from those in authority will be very acceptable.—AN INDIRECT SHAREHOLDER: *Shrewsbury.*

WHEAL HOPE.—I beg to appeal to my fellow-shareholders on the subject of the management of this mine. At the meeting of adventurers, held in June, Mr. Reynolds stated that the returns would be increased; instead of this they have fallen from nearly 40 tons of lead ore for the two months to what is estimated at about 15 tons. A crusher was just erected at the end of June, and now there appears to be no lead ore to crush, so that it is open to suspicion that there was some jobbing about the erection of this said crusher, as it does not seem to be required. I beg to disclaim any personal hostility to Mr. Reynolds, but I wish to protect my property in Wheal Hope, in which I am a holder of—FIFTY SHARES.

CRICCETH SLATE COMPANY—LUNDY GRANITE COMPANY.—By means of correspondence in the columns of your excellent Journal important information is often obtained as to the position and prospects of public companies, and their undertakings, which the shareholders could not obtain otherwise, and which proves, therefore, most useful to them. It was in this way that the shareholders obtained much valuable information lately relating to the Moelwyn Slate Company and its management, or, mayhap, its mismanagement. Possibly by the same means now we could be informed as to the two companies whose names form the heading of this letter, if you will kindly publish it in the next Journal.—A SUBSCRIBER.

FINANCIAL COMPANIES.—The enormous profits which appear to have been made by "financial companies" during their short existence would doubtless act as an incentive to professional promoters for fresh concoctions, were it not for the present and prospective high value of money. It is, however, fortunate for some portions of the credulous public that the money market is acting as their guardian angel, or the consequences would be most disastrous. We read of profits at the rate of 180 and 200 per cent., which have doubtless been well and honestly earned. There must, however, be some limit even to our powers of belief, and when we read of business in reserve, which would yield the glorious profit of 300,000*l.*, 100,000*l.*, 50,000*l.*, 25,000*l.*, &c., we surely ought to pause, I would ask, does any sane or reasonable man believe that genuine and *bona fide* schemes which could yield such golden eggs would require the introduction of either the Credit Mobilier or the Credit Foncier, singly or united; and if there was even a third of the profit named in some instances, would there be any chance of sharing it? I should be sorry to undervalue any of the many respectable institutions established for the development of finance and commerce, but the public would do well to be cautious, and remember the magnificent castles raised in the years of 1845 to 1847, and their results as regards success in a commercial sense.—R. H. H.: *Sept.* 7.

FORMATION OF GRANITE.—Perhaps it may be interesting to Mr. John Jones, of Blaenporth, to be informed that the "Ingeneiro do las Minas" is a disciple of Mr. Ennor's, and graduated under him amongst the sandstone hills of Gourock, in Scotland; hence, no doubt, the clearness of his views as to the formation of granite.—COSMOS.

THE FORMATION OF GRANITE.—Mr. John Jones's reply, on this subject, to "A Fellow of the Geological Society" shall appear next week.

*** The MINING JOURNAL is published in time for dispatch by the early mails on Saturday, and should be delivered with the usual morning papers of that day. In cases of irregularity, we recommend that orders be given to Messrs. Smith, or other active agents, who will readily undertake to supply it.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

COPPER BARILLA.

Copper is for the most part found in the earth in a mineralised form, in veins, or irregular deposits. Exceptions there are, however, to this more common mineralised forms; the most important of which, commercially, are the native deposits of copper near Lake Superior, in North America, and the native granular copper found in South America, and known in our markets as copper barilla. The peculiarity and vast extent of the sandstones from which the South American barilla comes is a subject of great interest; firstly, because these cupriferous sandstones are one of only three such deposits yet known in the world, and, secondly, because the yield of these beds is an important feature in our supplies of copper from South America; and, we may further add, is a source whence much greater quantities may in future be derived than have been as yet produced, for it is greatly from ignorance of their existence that they are not more important.

The locality from whence the barilla comes is known as the Corocoro mining district, and is situated some 150 miles inland from the Peruvian port of Arica. Ascending to Corocora from the coast, the miner passes over the mountain of Tacora, and then across the divisional line between Peru and Bolivia, for it is in the latter republic that the mines are situated. Many causes militate against any large mining explorations in such a place as Corocoro, where the altitude is very great, and the whole surrounding country a perfect desert, for every particle of sustenance has to be brought from some distance for man and beast, and it is not all foreigners who can work freely in such a light atmosphere. Despite all these drawbacks, however, there is extracted from these sandstones in the neighbourhood of Corocoro alone some 400,000*l.* worth of copper annually.

Corocoro has, we believe, been examined by only one geologist of any standing, and that is Mr. David Forbes, who tells us that the formation of which these sandstones are a part belongs to the Permian or Triassic group. This decision he has arrived at not from the fossil contents of the strata, but rather from the analogy between the mineralogical character of these beds and that of similar cupriferous sandstones examined and described by Sir R. Murchison and others. We, therefore, give this opinion as it stands; and as it does not affect our consideration of the formation as miners, we will proceed to describe the physical characters of the beds in which the copper is found.

The whole district of Corocoro may be described as consisting of beds of marls, sandstones, and conglomerates, intercolated with beds of gypsum. The sandstones, which are of various tints of white, yellow, and red, are impregnated with grains of metallic copper. The copper is not, however, indefinitely mixed with all the sandstones, but is confined to certain beds. Besides this granular native copper, the same metal occurs in irregular lumps, and beautiful dendritic forms; as well also in some beds it is found mineralised, and when in this form it generally occurs as compounds with arsenic, though occasionally as grey ore. Mixed with the granular copper in one of the beds, a large quantity of granular native silver is also found. One peculiar form of the copper is worth mentioning—the hexagonal prisms of native copper found throughout the district, which Mr. Forbes thinks are pseudomorphs after crystallised lime.

Now, the sandstones are as regular as the seams of a coal measure, and are easily worked. The copper is derived from the sandstones by a simple process of crushing and washing. The machinery is barbarously rude in structure, though many a Cornish miner is to be seen in the district. For a long time the workings at Corocoro were confined to a small area, but of late these older workings have not proved so rich; not, as Mr. Forbes supposes, from the difficulties to be overcome in mining them, but really, and actually, from the poverty of the beds. The miners were thus compelled to explore at a distance, and in that way new beds have been found, which at the present moment rival any of the older known workings in yield of copper. As these shall again become exhausted in time, we cannot doubt that others will be found to replace them, for it is well known that these same beds of sandstone stretch from the lake of Piticaca, in Northern Peru, to the desert of Atacama, in the South of Bolivia, and that at many points in that area the sandstones are cupriferous. Those who know South America must allow that we know next to nothing of the mineral wealth of that vast continent, and especially does this apply to the Republic of Bolivia, for of the vast area of mineralised ground in that country but few spots have ever been tried by the miner. As might natually be expected, the great bulk of the copper from South America has come from Chili, where the ore-bearing strata skirt the coast. With the increasing demand, however, for copper which each year has of late seen, the miner has been induced to extend his explorations inland, and this must go on as the more accessible districts shall become exhausted.

The native copper which is found near Lake Superior supplies to a great extent the wants of North America. It is found there in veins, and distributed throughout trap rock, near its contact with sandstones. Astonishing is the size of many of these masses of native copper, but we are inclined to think their extent not so wonderful as the fact that there occurs with this metallic malleable copper pieces of native silver perfectly pure. The contact between the two metals is as perfect as if they had been welded together, yet they are never found alloyed. This is a feature which demands particular attention in searching for the origin of metallic deposits, and we mention it here because these two metals are found in contact also in Corocoro. Curious it is that despite the advances we have of late years seen in the physical sciences, we are as much as ever in the dark as to the origin and mode of deposition of our metallic deposits. From time to time theories have been advanced which seem satisfactorily to account for the aggregation of mineral matter in veins, but no one seems yet to be able to tell us how these irregular masses of metal can have been deposited. Without fissure, crack, or seam to indicate how the metal could have got there, and embedded in masses of solid serpentine, in Cornwall have been found lumps of metallic copper. We can but hope that by accumulating our experiences of peculiar metallic deposits we may assist in throwing some light on this most interesting subject.

METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY IN BELGIUM.

We gave last week some interesting details with respect to coal mining in Belgium, and with the help of M. de Lavelaye, a painstaking Belgian statician, we propose now to afford some information with respect to the metallurgical operations of our industrious neighbours. The Belgians having at their command a great quantity of iron, minerals, and coal in profusion, have found themselves placed in a very propitious position for the development of metallurgy. It was only natural, then, that they should have profited from these favourable circumstances for effecting the fabrication of iron on a large scale. The number of blast-furnaces has increased in a very rapid fashion, and at the same time the product of each of them has become more and more considerable. The following table shows the progress of the furnaces engaged in the fabrication of coke-made pig:—

Years.	In blast.	Out.	Years.	In blast.	Out.
1845	33	19	1854	55	15
1846	44	13	1855	52	19
1847	50	12	1856	53	17
1848	36	28	1857	49	26
1849	24	41	1858	49	24
1850	25	40	1859	46	29
1851	30	35	1860	43	34
1852	34	33	1861	42	34
1853	46	22			

This table shows that siderurgical industry has experienced very considerable variations. Thus, in 1847, there were 50 furnaces in activity; but the events of 1848 had the effect of reducing by one-half the number of furnaces lighted. Since this period metallurgical industry has regained its activity, and there were, in 1857, 70 blast-furnaces, of which 55 were in activity. This industry is very sensitive to the action of political events; the smallest commercial circumstances exercise immediately a notable influence on the production, and on the value of the products obtained. The total production of coke-made pig has been as follows, year by year:—

Year.	Production.	Per furnace per day.	Year.	Production.	Per furnace per day.
1845 ..	Tons 121,059	10	1854 ..	Tons 273,182	13½
1846	169,389	10⅛	1855	280,136	14
1847	222,329	12	1856	306,025	15¼
1848	142,485	11	1857	287,754	16
1849	134,511	15	1858	312,713	17⅛
1850	131,148	14⅛	1859	309,170	18¾
1851	153,919	14	1860	314,672	20
1852	167,993	13	1861	305,935	20
1853	220,403	13			

The great increase in the production per day per furnace, which has been doubled in 15 years, will not escape attention, and we shall now show that the value of the pig made has experienced a very marked reduction per ton:—

Year.	Total.	Per ton.	Year.	Total.	Per ton.
1845	£ 508,448	£4 4 0	1854	£1,250,081	£4 11
1846	880,823	5 4 0	1855	1,276,300	4 11
1847	1,023,113	4 12 0	1856	1,334,751	4 8
1848	512,946	3 12 0	1857	1,169,404	4 0
1849	446,577	3 6 5	1858	1,157,038	3 13
1850	393,444	3 0 0	1859	1,041,408	3 7
1851	477,641	3 1 8	1860	1,024,572	3 4
1852	535,160	3 4 0	1861	974,563	3 3
1853	876,730	4 0 0			

The fluctuations indicated are rapid and sudden, the value of the pig produced having exceeded 1,000,000*l.* in 1847, while three years later it had sunk below 400,000*l.* The capital engaged in this industry being nearly fixed, while the revenue acquired varies so greatly, it may be readily conceived that considerable fluctuations arise in the dividends of the numerous companies engaged in metallurgical pursuits. Coke has in a great degree replaced charcoal in the production of pig; thus of 23 charcoal-worked furnaces which were lighted in 1845, only six were in blast at the end of 1861. The production of rolled iron and pieces of machinery follows closely the production of pig. The official *exposé* of the situation of Belgium affords precise data in this regard. Nature has not confined her bounty to Belgium by giving her an abundant quantity of coal and iron; she has also endowed her with calamines or zinc minerals, lead, pyrites of iron, alum schists, marble in profusion, stone, and mineral products used in various manufactures. The various products of the metallurgical works of Belgium, taken *en masse*, amounted in 1838 to a sum of 2,080,000*l.*, while in 1860 these same products reached an aggregate of nearly 5,200,000*l.* As affording another proof of the general progress of industry in Belgium we may append the number and collective force of the steam-engines employed in Belgian collieries, metallic mines, forges, &c., in 1838 and 1860:—

	1838.—Engines.	Horse-power.	1860.—Engines.	Horse-power.
Collieries	376	15,604	999	48,088
Metallic mines	7	94	124	4,029
Forges, &c.	52	1,828	245	7,248
Metal works	45	1,165	215	5,245
Machine works	56	553	241	2,781

The total collective force of the steam-engines employed in Belgium, including locomotives, was, in 1838, 25,312 horses, while at the end of 1860 this total had risen to 161,809 horses. We may readily infer, after these figures, the gigantic advance which Belgian industry has made.

THE COPPER ORE STANDARD.—The proposition of the "Mining and Smelting Magazine" to adopt Sir William Logan's formula (see Percy's "Metallurgy," p. 449) for ascertaining the cost of smelting sufficient ore to produce a ton of copper is not worthy of adoption, as will at once be seen by taking a very wide difference of produce, and calculating the price which it gives as that for which the copper contained in *one* ton of ore can be extracted. Thus, Sir William Logan's example—

$$\frac{100 \times 10 + (8 \times 1s.\ 9d.)}{8} = 15l.$$

is about correct for that particular produce, since, inasmuch as it will require 12½ tons of such ore to yield 1 ton of copper, it gives 1*l.* 4*s.* per ton as the cost of smelting each ton of ore, which is about the average, though a little too high. Now, were the formula of practical value, it is obvious that it should show a price above 1*l.* 4*s.* for a produce below 8, and a price below 1*l.* 4*s.* for a produce above 8. Sir W. Logan's formula shows just the reverse. To make the error at once apparent, let produces 2 and 50 respectively be calculated. Now—

$$\frac{100 \times 10 + (2 \times 1s.\ 9d.)}{2} = 33l.\ 15s.$$

which is absurd, because inasmuch as it would require 50 tons of this ore to yield 1 ton of copper, it would make it appear that the copper in 1 ton of ore of 2 per cent. produce could be obtained for 13*s.* 6*d.*, which is far too low. Taking 50 per cent., the error is equally great, because—

$$\frac{100 \times 10 + (50 \times 1s.\ 9d.)}{50} = 8l.\ 15s.$$

would lead to the supposition that, although a ton of ore containing only 8 per cent. of copper can be made to yield up its value for 1*l.* 4*s.*, it could 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to get out the copper if it be contained in the ore in the proportion of 50 per cent. Now, to suppose that it is an advantage to

smelter to have 98 per cent. of impurities instead of 50 per cent. (which Sir William Logan's formula proves) is sufficient to show that the new method of calculation is not a considerable improvement on the old.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET—THE PRODUCER AND THE CONSUMER—No. I.

BY GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E.

In laying my views before the readers of the Journal on the present condition of the labour market in our coal and iron districts, I would most respectfully ask the impartial consideration of all classes interested, and that whatever discussion may take place at the close of these papers, that it will be conducted in that fair and friendly spirit that this great subject demands. In giving my opinions I do not wish to be considered the Colliers' Attorney-General, the Iron Masters' Advocate, or yet a censurer of the public; but I wish to deal with the subject in accordance with the present aspect of the labour market. When the political economist stated that the manufacturing and commercial community of England must buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market, he had, perhaps, no idea that the working classes in our mining districts would ever be able to adopt this theory; but, to the dismay of the coal and ironmasters, their workmen have embraced this doctrine also, and are now determined to carry it out to the letter. Time was when capital could and did dictate its terms to *labour;* now labour dictates its terms to *capital*. The aspect of things are entirely changed: time has brought about a strange revolution. Labour can create capital by industry; but capital cannot create a single labourer. The earth may teem with rich veins of minerals of every class; but without the labourer to turn those riches to account for the use of his fellow-man they are valueless, a blank in creation. The demand on the English labour market is now enormous: a few years ago our workmen were running after one master for employment, now ten masters are running after one man, and hence the present conflict between capital and labour. The manufacturer is placed between two fires; he tries vainly to sell his goods at the old competition prices; this brings him into conflict with the men, who now know the value of their labour. The masters take the public view of this question, and think the men ought to submit to the purchasers' terms. The men tell both masters and his customers they must submit to their terms. The masters say—If I concede to your terms I shall lose my best customers; the men, on the other hand, say—If you do not concede to our terms you will lose your workmen. They give him warning, and a *strike* is the result. The master in some instances ejects the workmen from their homes, in the vain hope of terrifying them into submission; but he finds this an hopeless, if not a senseless, course of proceeding. If he gets new hands in his employ he finds in them the same unbending and restless spirit as in the old hands he has driven from their homes. To my view these proceedings are something like that of a general ordering the destruction of his own resources in an enemy's country, and thereby reducing himself to impotency and defeat. In South Wales the masters have formed themselves into an association, and raised a capital of some 30,000*l*., in order to resist the demands of the men. If the masters had offered a premium to that amount for emigration, their conduct would have been equally censurable. Antagonism on the part of the masters produces an antagonistic spirit on the part of the men; the latter will have their terms, or they will emigrate, and leave their masters to their own resources. Wholesale persecution of the men will do no good; the workman is now a political economist, and, like his master, determined to buy in the cheapest and sell his labour in the best market. At home the recruiting sergeant tells us he cannot get men for the army. No sooner is this statement made known than the press teems with suggestions for the improvement of the soldiers' position; inducements must be held out for the labourer to join the army and the navy, to protect the country and the colonies. The Northern States of America are now bidding high for the English labourer, and as soon as the present internecine war ends, it will require great inducement in England to keep our workmen at home—the places of the thousands killed in these cruel struggles must be filled up from the labour ranks of England.

The Confederate States have now learned from that old dame, Necessity, something of the art of manufacture. This they will not forget, but will steadily try to improve on their present experience; to do this they will also bid high for the skilled labourer of England. Need I mention the demand for the English labourer at the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and elsewhere. From all these distant parts of the world the cry is "Come; you that use the pick and shovel are the emigrants we want,"—the very class England can now ill afford to lose. But this is the English employers', not the workmen's question. The English labour market is now causing great anxiety in the minds of employers, who have invested their capital in erecting large ironworks, and for opening out their extensive mineral properties for manufacturing their irons. The ironmasters' *all* is at stake. It is no use to try to evade the fact that some of the proprietors of these larger establishments have already got rid of their works, and placed the responsibility on the shoulders of that good natured animal, the English shareholder.

We may now ask, what has brought about the present state of things? Can we charge the workmen with it? The reply is, *no;* he is not to blame. During the past six years the iron trade has been in a very depressed state, the keen competition in the trade reduced the price of that article to the lowest ebb, and with it the workmen's wages to almost hunger-point; still he toiled on with exemplary patience, hoping against hope, finding no chance of improving his condition. One by one they sold their goods and chattels, and with the aid of their friends in distant lands, they bid a final farewell to the land of their birth. The small rivulet of emigrants at last swelled into a mighty stream, the localities which had hitherto abounded with ready hands to labour then suddenly vanished, the workman's cottage empty and desolate, and those that remain behind are only waiting an opportunity to follow. The masters now found it difficult to carry on their works; the workmen at once saw their opportunity, and told their masters they might give their iron away if they pleased, but that they were not disposed any longer to give their labour on his low-priced terms. This brought things to the present crisis.

Well, can the ironmasters be blamed for the present state of things? Certainly not. These gentlemen toiled on like their men; they had large interests at stake, and, anxious to keep their men together, struggled hard against unremunerative prices, hoping for better times and a more healthy state of things. Every expense was cut down to the lowest point, and with it their workmen's wages to the lowest ebb. Their trade was bad, their works unremunerative, their workmen discontented, and the crisis came.

Can we blame the public generally? Well, they followed the rules laid down by the political economist—buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market. The workman struggling with his daily hard fare and unremunerative toil, and the manufacturer, with his vast unremunerative establishments, were not even taken into the consideration of the public. The public built their railways, gas and water-works, houses, &c., with the iron they had almost begged. The directors of these works congratulated their shareholders on the prosperous condition of their undertakings, and on the cheap rate at which their works were constructed. All went on as merry as marriage bells, so far as the public were concerned. The foreigner could purchase at an equally cheap rate, and he, too, was very contented to let well alone. Thus was the mineral wealth and labour of England prostrate, and at the mercy of the world. But this state of things has banished the English labourer from his home, and with him the means of the supply, good at the hitherto cheap rate of production. Added to this, there is great perplexity as to the future. Something must be done now to put things in order. England cannot afford to lose her workmen at the present rate. Without workmen the wealth of England will become a myth, and the large establishments monuments of a short-sighted policy. It is all very well to say England manufactures for the whole world, but the whole world only purchases what it cannot do without, and nothing more; and for this reason the world must pay a price remunerative not only to the manufacturer, but also to the English workman. There are three interests at stake which now require the grave consideration of all classes. First, the workmen, or the producers of our wealth. Secondly, the manufacturers who embark their capital to develope the resources of England, and bring out her mineral treasures. Thirdly, the interest of the consumer, who buys in the cheapest and sells in the dearest market. These interests we shall examine in our succeeding remarks.

PEAT GREASE AS A LUBRICANT.—An invention has been patented by Mr. H. Caunter, of Stornaway, in the Isle of Lewis, which relates to obtaining a lubricating matter by the combination of caustic alkali with the tar, crude oil, or grease resulting from the distillation of peat. The alkali which the patentee prefers to use is caustic soda of about 1100 specific gravity, in proportions of about 3 gallons of the alkaline solution to 1 cwt. of the product distilled from peat. He also obtains a lubricating matter, adapted to various purposes, by macerating or triturating together the tar, crude oil, or grease obtained from the distillation of peat with water, and without the admixture of alkali ar alkaline solution.

SPECULATION IN PIG-IRON WARRANTS—BROKERS' CLAIMS ON BANKRUPTS.—Important legal discussions, in connection with the right of brokers to claim upon bankrupt estates for losses through speculations in pig-iron warrants, are likely to arise out of Mr. Registrar Hill's decision in the bankruptcy of Messrs. E. Barker and Son, of Birmingham; the Registrar having admitted the claim, and the assignees having expressed their intention of appealing to the Lords Justices. The grounds upon which the proof was admitted were, that the transactions appeared to have been *bona fide* sales and purchases, and not time bargains; but it should be remembered that all dealings in pig-iron warrants are of the nature of time bargains, and that until within the last few years this was so openly acknowledged that, in the event of the buyer choosing to draw iron against his warrants, he could not require the delivery of the particular brands and proportions represented on those warrants, but was bound to accept any of reputed equal quality. The Registrar admits that no debt was due to Messrs. Walduck from the bankrupts at the time of the bankruptcy; the iron bought was never delivered, nor was there any thought of delivering it, and previous payments were simply the payments of "differences" to the bankrupts. If "differences" upon speculative dealings be admitted as debts due from bankrupt estates, it is difficult to understand why public companies should not prove against bankrupt shareholders for the amounts uncalled upon all shares which they have subscribed for.

EXPORTS OF SCOTCH PIG.—Annexed are the shipments of Scotch pig for the first eight months of the last five years:—

Month.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
January.....Tons	38,476	30,467	44,729	39,267	38,625
February	45,843	38,807	39,614	33,070	26,883
March	61,525	50,909	44,495	33,474	39,152
April	76,176	70,995	66,975	77,356	63,858
May.....	64,698	54,170	56,646	67,302	53,428
June	53,019	52,167	52,167	57,201	40,712
July	63,619	62,639	51,716	60,275	58,795
August	41,620	48,076	47,840	42,489	54,267
Total	444,976	408,230	404,232	410,434	375,720

The exports in August exhibit rather a marked check. At the same time, the aggregate shipments for the first eight months of this year are 36,746 tons in excess of those for the corresponding period of 1863, while they are 40,744 tons above the corresponding level of 1862, 34,532 tons above the corresponding level of 1861, and 69,256 tons above the corresponding level of 1860. The increase for the eight months ending Aug. 31, 1864, as compared with the corresponding period of 1860, is thus still at the rate of 18·17 per cent. At the same time, in the matter of Scotch pig-iron shipments, 1864 does not promise to close quite so brilliantly as it commenced.

MINERAL TRAFFIC ON RAILWAYS.—We gave last week a comparative statement of the movement of coal, coke, and minerals upon the 12 leading railways of Great Britain in 1863 and 1862; but the traffic of this description upon several secondary undertakings is so considerable that it also calls for notice. Thus the Blyth and Tyne carried last year 1,678,953 tons of coal and coke, against 1,565,190 tons in 1862; the Bristol and Exeter, 167,389 tons of minerals generally, against 168,012 tons in 1862; the Cockermouth and Workington, 169,707 tons of coal and coke, and 22,732 tons of other minerals, against 161,744 tons of coal and coke, and 14,118 tons of other minerals in 1862; the Dowlais, 170,164 tons of coal and coke, and 222,354 tons of other minerals, against 142,230 tons of coal and coke, and 228,225 tons of other minerals in 1862; the Furness, 180,229 tons of coal and coke, and 718,060 tons of other minerals, against 149,033 tons of coal and coke, and 629,519 tons of other minerals in 1862; the Llanelly Railway and Dock, including the Vale of Towy, 413,072 tons of coal and coke, and 39,206 tons of other minerals, against 425,600 tons of coal and coke, and 27,461 tons of other minerals in 1862; the Llynvi Valley, 169,192 tons of coal and coke, and 117,512 tons of other minerals, against 180,816 tons of coal and coke, and 107,673 tons of other minerals in 1862; the Londonderry (Seaham to Sunderland), a private railway, the property of the Marchioness of Londonderry, 621,050 tons of coal and coke, and 126,693 tons of other minerals, against 650,132 tons of coal and coke, and 92,429 tons of other minerals in 1862; and the Maryport and Carlisle, 409,915 tons of coal and coke, and 165,172 tons of other minerals, against 340,184 tons of coal and coke, and 110,607 tons of other minerals in 1862. We shall pursue the topic in a future paragraph. Meanwhile we may observe that we have cited sufficient data to show a general revival in this branch of railway business in 1863.

IMPORTANT NATIONAL WORK AT ST. IVES.—The foundation stone of the new breakwater at St. Ives was laid on Aug. 30, amid much rejoicing. This important work, designed by Mr. Michael Scott, C.E.., of London, will not only be of the greatest value to the local trade, but will supply a want long felt, by affording shelter to wind-bound vessels, and a refuge to ships caught in storms on that iron-bound coast. It will also—and especially in the event of war—prove a most desirable place of rendezvous for vessels of the Royal Navy. Like many of our great national works, the breakwater at St. Ives has been under consideration for years, the difficulties presented having led to repeated postponements; but the system of construction designed by Mr. Scott has at length enabled the Harbour Commissioners to contract for the first section on favourable terms, and, what is greatly to their credit, to raise the whole of the funds required in the locality, and perfectly independent of governmental aid. We are informed that the works will be of the strongest character, and, as the system admits of great rapidity of construction, the contractor has given security for their completion in an unusually short time, and for a sum compared with which the cost of works undertaken by the Government must be considered enormous.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM BOILER FURNACES.—An invention, which consists in supplying warm air to aid combustion in steam-boiler furnaces, and in employing an improved form of furnace bar and fire-bed, has been patented by Mr. J. E. Dix, of Albany-road, Camberwell. The inventor proposes to apply to furnaces and fire-places an improved air-diffusing apparatus, for receiving, warming, and diffusing, or dividing and separating, the currents or strata of air. The said apparatus is formed with a frame containing a series of horizontal divisions, waved or corrugated in their cross or transverse section, and in combination with and attached to the inside of the furnace door. The said door has within it and is made with a louvre panel, or series of horizontal slips of metal, each of the said slips having a pin or pivot at each end to turn upon a series of points or centres made in the door or in the moveable bar, the said bar being attached to each interior end or side of the frame of the door panel thereby made, so as to open and shut the said clips simultaneously, by the action of a vertical bar on the outside of the said louvre panel, with brackets cast in or otherwise made and attached to the said clips, and by any other suitable gearing attached to the said louvre panel, slips, vertical bar, and door frame, as will open and shut the clips of the louvre panel simultaneously, and set or fix them partly or wide open, or elevate or depress them to any pitch or angle required, and by such means increase or diminish the air space or openings between each of the said louvre slips, and thus regulate the measure or supply of air to the said air-diffusing apparatus. The said air-diffusing apparatus, as before stated, is attached to the inside of the furnace door, and consists of a metal frame of such form as is suitable to the shape of the furnace door, the frame being made larger in its length and breadth than the louvre panel, but fitted up directly opposite to or behind it, and containing within it several horizontal metallic strips or divisions, waved or corrugated in their cross or transverse section, their side edges next the back of the furnace door being set at a short distance therefrom, and from the edges of the frame containing them, and, consequently, from the edges of the louvre slips when wide open. The ends of the corrugated divisions are attached to the sides of their containing frame, or the frame may be made to connect and take apart at the corners, and have moveable divisions made with vertical flanges at their ends, so as to fit in or drop in, one over the other, whereby the vertical projection of the flanges on the upper side of each division will keep the consecutive divisions apart or separated, and thus form or leave spaces or openings of suitable size for the ingress or passage of air between them into the furnace, the containing frames connecting at the corners, and securing and tightening up the whole.

CARBONISATION OF ILLUMINATING GAS.—The advantages resulting to gas consumers from the carburisation of the gas supplied by the companies has now become generally recognised, and the apparatus for effecting the thorough mixture of the benzole or naphtha vapour with the gas has now been so simplified that whatever objections may formerly have existed have been entirely removed, so that it may be hoped Dr. Knapp's observation, as to the discovery being of benefit to individuals only, will no longer apply. Referring to naphthalised gas (and it may here be mentioned that the carburisation is always effected with mineral naphtha, benzole, or some other material not widely different from them), Dr. Knapp, in his well-known "Technology," observed that "the illuminating power of gas is very much increased by the presence of volatile hydrocarbons, and many years ago Mr. Lowe introduced, or rather proposed, a plan for saturating inferior qualities, or ordinary coal gas, with naphtha, or the spirit distilled from coal tar, and thus augmenting its illuminating power nearly one-half. The remarkable increase of light, however, produced by naphthalised gas frightened the gas companies, who foresaw nothing but ruin in the diminished quantity of gas which would necessarily be consumed for the production of an equal amount of light. Cold water was consequently thrown upon the project, and the invention has only been of benefit to individuals, and not to the public at large, which might have been the case had it been introduced upon a large scale." Since this opinion was expressed other inventors have been more successful than Mr. Lowe, and there is no reason why the benefits of a rich, pure, and economical light should not be generally diffused. We have this week examined the improved carboniser, known as Woodward's Patent Gas Improver and Carboniser, and the results produced are certainly all that could be desired. In this apparatus the gas is made to pass over the surface of benzole or mineral naphtha, receiving its vapour and obtaining a vastly increased illuminating power. It is claimed that in passing over the surface of the fluid the gas comes into contact only with the amount necessary for its purification, so that the vitality of the spirit is retained until it is all consumed. Dr. Muspratt has reported very favourably upon the invention, and photometric experiments have proved that, taking gas at 4s. 6d. per 1000 cubic ft., there is a saving of more than one-third, the same amount of light being obtained for 2s. 11d. The apparatus is at present in use in some hundred manufactories, printing offices, &c., and a large number of testimonials of its efficiency have been obtained.

THE DEVON GREAT MARIA SETT.

At a time when money is copiously flowing into the tills of the nation, from almost every branch of industry, and when people are withdrawing their funds from the less remunerative sources of recuperation, such as the funds, the railways, the banks, &c., it is refreshing to look into the statistics of mining to see what proceeds are afforded by investment in that source of reproduction. For example, we may take the Devon Great Consols, and examine the process by which it has refunded its outlay, and established an income to its investors, an example which will throw the most remunerative concerns of commerce of the present day into the shade, and prove that mining still, as it ever has done, holds a high and permanent position in the industry of the world, and that the returns of all other business is comparatively unremunerative in comparison with this. In the year 1845 the sales of ore from the Devon Great Consols were 5337*l*. 19s. 5d., and the cost 2612*l*. 3s. 1d., the profits being 2725*l*. 16s. 4d., but in the next year the dividends from profit were 72,704*l*., and this from the investment of 1000*l*.; from that time to this the profits have ranged from 15,000*l*. up to 60,000*l*. a-year, and the profits of last year (1863) were 55,296*l*. Now, it will be seen by the plan before us, and the reports of the most competent agents of the country, some of them even occupied on the Devon Great Consols, even the manager of the Devon Great Consols itself, that this mine—the Devon Great Maria—is but an embryo of the Devon Great Consols; the same lodes, with the same metal, and the same indicative metals and minerals in every respect pass through it, and it follows, as a matter of course, and of inductive philosophy, that the same results will occur. It is easy, then, to account for an intelligent public withdrawing their balances from the slow-paying stocks, and other even better paying, but more trusting investments, to put them into the surer and more solid works of mining, and we can conscientiously recommend our friends to go into this foremost of the almost certain large paying mines of the country, because its merits are vouched by the great miners that have inaugurated the Devon Great Consols amongst the high dividend stock of the country, and because the foremost miners and geologists have recognised amongst the phenomena attending the lodes and strata of the Devon Great Maria an unmistakable similarity between them and those of the Devon Great Consols; and what conclusion have we to draw from these data but this,—that in a short time the Devon Great Maria will be a property as permanent, as well paying, and as popular in the world as that of the Devon Great Consols. Under these considerations, we strongly advise our friends to take an interest in this mine, feeling assured that as an investment this cannot fail to become one of the most paying enterprises of the present year.

Referring to the mines, and the financial position of the country at the present time, and comparing them, we quote Mr. Spargo's Mining Statistics of 1860, which annotates its labour thus:—

"Having now arrived at the conclusion of our work, we entreat attention to the fact that nothing in the intrinsic or national value and capabilities of a country is of so much paramount benefit as its mineral fecundity; and so largely and quickly conducive to its increase of population, wealth, and civilisation, or so fostering and impulsive in its influences upon the progress of its commerce, manufactures, and arts. Every ton of mineral raised is so much gained, and absolutely added to the previous wealth of the community. Occupation has been given in the raising and preparation of the ore, and in the smelting and conversion of the raw material into a refined metal, giving rise to various changes and adaptations—of the chemist, the engineer, and the artizan—for accelerating the advancement of manufactures and occupations, and ministering to the requisites, comforts, and services of social improvement."

It will require, therefore, very little argument to induce those who have any curiosity as to the paying sources of industry of this country, as at present constituted, to come to the conclusion that mining is, and must be for the future, the great and prominent investment of this country.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

SEPT. 8.—All the staple trades of this district show great vitality—the demand for coal, iron, and indeed for all raw material, as well as manufactured articles, is almost unprecedented. It may be needless to say, therefore, that the demand for labour is very good. The prices for most kinds of articles are firm, with an upward tendency, and should the demand continue, there can be little doubt that higher prices will be realised. The rate of wages of most classes of workmen and labourers are improving; altogether the prospect for the winter here is most cheering—indeed, it never was better.

A meeting of coal miners was held at Blyth, on Monday, mainly for the purpose of discussing the position of their Union in Northumberland; but partly also for amusement—business and pleasure being on this occasion combined. A large number of men attended, and Mr. Richard Finis, who occupied the chair, in addressing them, said they had met to endeavour to build the Union up stronger than it had been hitherto. A bad feeling existed amongst the leading men of the Union, and the members of the council had disagreed among themselves; consequently, the interests of the Union had suffered; but, notwithstanding that, the Union was stronger now than it was a year ago. He stated that all the collieries were working harmoniously, excepting Sleekburn, where the men are out on strike. Several other speakers addressed the meeting, and a motion was made to shorten the hours of labour, by putting the first shift of men on the morning to start at a later hour, and this suggestion was favourably received by the meeting.

An explosion of gas took place at the Seghill Colliery, last night at 11 o'clock, by which 8 men were killed, and 11 more or less injured. The Seghill Colliery is one of the oldest steam-coal collieries in Northumberland, the first shaft was sunk about the year 1823; this shaft, however, was not got into working order until a few years afterwards, about the year 1828, and since that time the Low Main Seam has been most extensively worked, a very large quantity of good steam coal having been extracted from this seam. Lately, however, the Seghill royalty has been nearly exhausted in this seam, and, consequently, a thinner seam, the Yard Coal, has been worked, in order to supply the colliery vend. The explosion took place in the Low Main Seam in the workings of the engine-pit. The particular workings are known as the Old Flat, and are situated a considerable distance south-west from the said shaft, and are adjoining to the workings of the Burradon Colliery. Several ponies were also killed by the force of the explosion, but the damage done to the workings is not very great, and they will soon again be in a workable state. Further particulars will be given next week.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

SEPT. 8.—There is a steady demand for iron; and, as far as appearances indicate, a good trade for the rest of the year is probable. The fact that the French and Belgian houses are so full of orders is a favourable feature in the prospect. The United States' orders are still held back, which it is evident arises from the suspense which attends the uncertainty as to the course which will be taken in the ensuing presidential election. It is hard to say what would be the immediate effect of a cessation of the war on the general trade of the country; but that the South would at once want a large quantity of iron, for which she would be ready to pledge any property or security, is as clear as the noonday.

"The fly in the ointment," "the skeleton" in the ironmasters' and mine proprietors' closet, just now is the colliers' strike at and around Dudley. On Saturday last there was a conference of masters, with Mr. William Mathews in the chair, and a deputation from the colliers, with the view of discussing the difference between them. The result, it is to be feared, is not very satisfactory. The men, who had been in the habit of speaking to audiences of workmen who were ready to applaud any kind of remark favourable to their having high wages, found themselves quite at fault when met by statements from those who knew the facts, which entirely swept away the groundwork of their case. The fact is that the argument was too much in favour of the masters, and the deputation appear to have got angry. This does not condemn, but vindicates, the importance of more frequent explanations between masters and men. Had the masters met the men before the strike, and put them in possession of the real facts, and explained and removed the misconceptions prevalent among them as to the price of coal, &c., they would never have used the arguments they have; but, having publicly pledged themselves to those arguments, they naturally find it hard to acknowledge that they are fallacious. Meanwhile, the strike goes on—whether it will cease or not it would be hard to say. A mass meeting of colliers was held at Deepfields yesterday, when the men decided to "come out" at once. The whole thick-coal district, it was affirmed, would stand or fall together. People rush with eager and natural haste to extinguish the fire which is

consuming the grain that feeds or the house that shelters them or their fellow-men, yet here is a fire smouldering for weeks, burning up a vast mass of wealth, which lies as surely in the arms thus bound down as in the ricks of the farmer or the warehouse of the merchant. Imagine the growers of fruit—which must be eaten or preserved, or it will speedily perish—letting it be destroyed because they cannot get another 1d. a quart for it. These strikes are one of the saddest proofs of human folly, and the want of guiding wisdom this age presents. It was hoped they were dying away, but of late years they have taken a new start, and the working classes are paying, probably, as much for this abstinence from labour as they contribute to the government of the country. There are numerous prosecutions for leaving work without notice, and for intimidation, which the magistrates deal with in a very lenient manner, except in extreme cases.

A blacksmith, named Samuel Haddocks, has died from injuries he received from the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder at the Bradley Colliery of Messrs. Thorneycroft, on Monday week. The stock of powder for the use of the miners was actually kept in an iron chest in the blacksmith's shop, and the deceased was filing a red-hot iron bar, when the sparks from the bar in some way entered the chest, exploded 13 lbs. of powder in it, reduced the building to ruins, and fatally injured the deceased. The law does not allow of more than 5 lbs of powder being kept in the mine at once, and that in a tin cannister. Formerly the stock of powder at this colliery was kept in a stable, but that being rather far from the shaft, deceased and the butty soon put the powder in the iron chest, which, it appears, was a most unsafely constructed receptacle, and placed it in the blacksmith's shop. The butty had no part in the removal, but subsequently became aware, and sanctioned it tacitly at all events. The result of an inquest was a verdict of "Accidental Death," the jury, however, censuring the butty and his son.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

SEPT. 8.—The Iron Trade continues firm in these counties, and the political influences of the times do not appear to affect its activity to any appreciable degree. The orders from the Continent are on a much larger scale than of late; and not only is the continental demand active for all descriptions of manufactured iron, but we have a considerable enquiry for large castings and engines, and various kinds of machinery. The Cotton and Woollen Trades are also improving, which is producing a marked effect both in Lancashire and Yorkshire. A large export of cotton has been made from Bombay to Liverpool, calculated to amount to 274,933 bales. The limited liability principle is still extending itself in Yorkshire, the works belonging to the firm of M. J. Stanley and Co., of Sheffield, having been taken by a joint-stock company. This establishment is noted for the make of heavy castings, and we understand the new company intend to increase the trade to a considerable extent. We were in error last week in stating that the Bowling Iron Company had been formed into a limited liability concern. The name was confounded with that of a well-known and old-established Yorkshire firm. The Steel Trade at Sheffield continues in a state of activity, and the prospects for the winter are reported to be of a satisfactory character, judging from the orders already in hand. There are large orders, too, for munitions of war, in the hands of several Yorkshire firms, for the American Government; and so far as war supplies are concerned, there are no indications of an early termination to the struggle. There are but few orders given out for speculation, and merchants appear now to be purchasing merely for immediate requirements. The Admiralty appear to be determined to make the best use of armour-plates for the Navy, as orders are now given out sufficient to tax the energy of the manufacturers in this department of the iron trade for some time to come.

The Coal Trade does not manifest the slightest abatement in activity, and at most of the larger collieries, where large contracts have to be maintained, the only difficulty is to keep up a full complement of men. In Derbyshire the trade has not been known to be so active as at present for a long time, and it is a gratifying fact that that county, in the midst of its prosperity, is free from any serious eruption between masters and men. The example, set first by the proprietors of Clay Cross Works, and afterwards followed by other large employers of labour, in providing for the intellectual culture of their workmen, appears to have had a wonderful effect in keeping them together, and in producing a mutuality of feeling which has done no little towards preserving a state of peace between masters and men. We had hoped that the strike at the Oaks Colliery would have terminated ere this, and that all the colliers of South Yorkshire would have been once more at work again. There is, however, no immediate possibility of the realisation of our hopes. There has recently been an attempt to arrive at an amicable settlement between the proprietors and the miners of the Oaks Colliery. Conferences have been held, and propositions made, but all as yet fruitless. On Monday week the men were given to understand that if they would resume work they would receive an advance of 2d. or 3d. per day, but on Monday last they were informed that this could not be granted, and that the 1s. 3d. per ton which the proprietors were pressed to pay would include all. The miners' council refused to accede to these terms, and the result is that the men are still on strike.

There are no incidents connected with the Derbyshire lead mines this week worthy extended notice. There is a rumour that the Wren Park Mine, a portion of the mineral ground of the defunct North Derbyshire Company, is about to be taken up by a new company, consisting mainly of the old shareholders, but nothing is as yet done in the matter. Those who pretend to be knowing in lead-mining matters say that it was always considered a mistake of the old company not to work Wren Park.

The Mill Dam Mine is doing well, and the same may be said of Eyam, but owing to the failure of the Great North Derbyshire, and to the progress of the limited liability system with matters of greater certainty than lead mining, there is exceedingly little disposition to embark in new enterprises. The local stock markets have been, on the whole, well supported during the week; but the main business has been in Bank stock and railway shares. All the railway lines in the Midland Counties appear to have improved in their traffics.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

SEPT. 8.—The South Wales Iron Trade continues in a fairly satisfactory state, and there are no complaints of lack of orders; on the contrary, several firms have booked largely of late. It was stated last week that the last two or three mails from New York had not brought over as many orders as some expected; the uncertainty connected with the war operations, the presidential election, the unfavourable exchanges, and other matters being put down as the cause why American buyers only purchased just sufficient to meet immediate requirements. This is still the case, but there is no doubt entertained that as stocks are low at New York, sooner or later the demand on American account will materially improve. From other markets the accounts are cheerful, and India and the Colonies promise to become by degrees large buyers of iron, more especially railway. There is a fair enquiry from the home markets, and prices, upon the whole, are well supported. The following are the present average quotations:—Rails, 7*l.* to 7*l.* 10s., f.o.b.; bars, 7*l.* to 7*l.* 5s. Tin-plates have unquestionably experienced a slight improvement, although it cannot be said that the trade is in anything like a satisfactory state. Coke plates find the most ready sale, the average quotation for IC being 22s. to 23s. per box at the works. Charcoal IC are quoted at the works 27s. to 29s. There is a brisk business doing in steam coal, and the requirements of buyers are larger and more pressing than has been the case for a long time. At Cardiff the shipments of steam are considerably above the average, and the collieries in the Aberdare and Rhondda Valleys are on full time. The exports are principally to Spain, France, Egypt, Malta, the West India Islands, &c., and there is no difficulty in booking orders at the current quotations, where the delivery is guaranteed within a certain time. Vitality is also evinced in the house Coal Trade, and buyers are purchasing rather largely against the winter months. Scarcity of tonnage is still complained of, and the trade is thus to some extent retarded. Coke commands an average sale, and the patent fuel works are in active employ.

The ironmasters of Merthyr, or more correctly Mr. Crawshay and Mr. Fothergill, have commenced proceedings against ~~against~~ the Merthyr Water Works Company, to prevent the latter selling their water other than for domestic purposes. It appears that the water company have derived a large revenue of late by supplying water for motive-power, and this the two gentlemen mentioned contend is illegal, and contrary to a clause in the Water Company's Act. The Taff River, from which the water company are allowed by the Act to obtain water, was so reduced during the drought, that the ironworks almost came to a standstill, and it was found that the water company took more water from the river than their Act gave them powers to do. On hearing of this, Mr. Fothergill and Mr. Crawshay at once determined to try the point whether the water company were not prohibited from selling their water other than for domestic purposes. The water company, on the other hand, have determined to uphold what they consider their rights, and hence a Chancery injunction is expected daily to be applied for.

Pursuant to an order of the Court of Chancery, the leasehold interest has been sold in the mines and veins of lead ore, tin, copper, and all the other ores, minerals, and mineral substances in, upon, and under the farm and lands commonly called, or known, by the name of Llwynmalees, in the parish of Lledrod, in the county of Cardigan, held for a term of 25 years from July 30, 1863. The property is at present worked, the dead rent being 40*l.*, and the royalty 1-15th for the first five years and 1-13th for the remaining 20 years. The lot was sold for 150*l.*

Arrangements are in progress with the view of commencing the construction of the Dare Valley Railway without delay. The line when completed will prove of great advantage to the colliery proprietors of the valley, as it will give them direct narrow gauge communication to the ports of Cardiff and Newport, and it will also enable them to send coal inland, *via* Pontypool-road and Hereford. Up to the present time the Vale of Neath is the only line which has had access to the Dare Valley, and consequently the coal had to be sent to either Swansea or Briton Ferry for shipment, and considerable inconvenience and loss were often the result of the want of communication with the other ports of the district.

Another case of colliery neglect has to be chronicled. William James, employed at the Glyn Pit, has been brought before the Pontypool magistrates, charged with leaving an air-door open, contrary to the rules. The case being fully proved, defendant was fined 20s., including costs.

The *Monmouthshire Merlin* states that the scheme for a new dock on the west side of the Usk, at Newport, as suggested by Mr. Alexander Bassett, C.E., is likely to be carried out. The plans and estimates have been submitted to Mr. Abernethy, the well-know engineer, and he has endorsed the opinions of Mr. Bassett, both as regards the site and cost. In connection with the dock, there will be branch lines of railway to a junction with the existing lines, and the scheme promises to be a very comprehensive one.

The latest arrivals at Swansea include the following:- Eliza, from Krageroe, with 200 tons of nickel ore, and eight boxes of copper ore, for Messrs. Vivian and Sons; Alerte, from Cherbourg, with 75 tons of iron ore, for Mr. F. H. Walters; Marie et Sidonie, from Cherbourg, with 160 tons of iron ore, for Mr. W. Crawshay; Governor, from Guayacan, with 490 tons of copper unwrought in pigs, for Messrs. H. Bath and Sons; Cobrero, from Caldera, with 269 tons of unwrought copper in pigs, 194 tons of copper regulus, 188 tons of silver ore, 52 tons copper ore, for Messrs. H. Bath and Sons.

THE STRIKE IN THE COAL TRADE.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN MASTERS AND MEN.

A meeting of coalmasters and colliers took place on Saturday last, at the Star Hotel, Stourbridge, for the purpose of discussing the questions involved in the present strike. The conference arose out of the intimation given to a number of the men on the strike by Mr. F. Smith, agent to the Earl of Dudley, that the masters were willing at any time to meet the men and discuss the question in dispute. The masters present were Mr. F. Smith (Corngreaves), Mr. W. H. Haden (Buffery), Mr. Joseph Cochrane (Woodside), Mr. B. St. John Mathews (Corbyn's Hall), Mr. Noah Hingley (Cradley), Mr. J. E. Swindell (Park Head), Mr. J. Mills (Pensnett), Mr. H. Hall, Mr. J. Holcroft (Old Mill), Mr. W. Pearson (Old Hill), Mr. W. B. Collis, Mr. W. Fisher (agent to Sir Stephen Glynn), Mr. W. Mathews (the Leasowes), Mr. M. Grazebrooke, Mr. W. Pearson, and Mr. C. King. Mr. William Mathews, Chairman of the Trade, presided, and at about 12 o'clock the following men were introduced as a deputation from the men:—Thomas Griffiths, West Bromwich; Thomas Kimberley, Oldbury; J. Lilley, Blackheath; John Edwards, Blackheath; Henry Bishop, Dudley; John Henry Green, Pensnett; Henry Parsons, Pensnett; William Breakwell, Kingswinford; Joseph Edwards, Blackheath; Silas Cox, Blackheath; Thomas Share, Tansey Green; Joseph Cartwright, Shut End; James Ford, Tividale; Benjamin Brooks, Salt Wells; Charles Lander, Cradley Heath; John Colley, Kingswinford; Levi Brittan, Shut End; Thomas Hand, Horsley Heath; William Millward, Tipton.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said the meeting was brought about in consequence of a meeting the miners on strike had had with Mr. Frederick Smith and Mr. James Holcroft, and the masters had decided to meet the men for the purpose of discussing the momentous question now agitating the district. A very wide difference of opinion existed on the question, and the arguments of the men, so far as he had heard, were very erroneous. By the strike now going on thousands of pounds were going out of this district into South Wales, the North, and other places, and great injury was done to the trade of South Staffordshire. The question as to whether a friendly and decorous discussion would not tend to bring about a settlement was raised, and steps taken for bringing about the present meeting. The men were of opinion that the notice given was uncalled for, and the masters held just the opposite opinion, as the present exigencies of the trade rendered it an inevitable necessity. They were now prepared to go fully into the question, and to hear what statements the men had to make. It was, however, first requested that all the deputation should give their names and residences on purpose to facilitate the business.

Mr. GRIFFITHS expressed a hope that whatever was the result no attempt would be made in future to oppress the men making statements.——The CHAIRMAN said the whole of the masters assured the men that no such attempt would ever be made.

The names were then given.

Mr. GRIFFITHS wished to know if it would not be better to lay down some ground for the basis of argument. There were many questions to be opened and discussed, and the question of butties and chartermasters paying men in drink was one of the grievances. He trusted that if any butty collier or chartermaster were present he would not be allowed to remain in the room.——Mr. HINGLEY asked if any were present, and it was stated that there were none.——The CHAIRMAN asked if the men had any statement to make to the masters.——One of the deputation said he was instructed that the meeting was called at the request of the masters, and they were of opinion that the first offer for a settlement of the dispute should come from them.——Mr. F. SMITH said he would at once set that matter at rest. On a recent day, whilst passing by some of the men on strike, he was requested to purchase one of the papers they offer for sale. After some conversation, some of the men said that they had not heard previously the arguments he adduced, and they suggested that a conference of masters and men should take place. He at once wrote on a piece of paper an appointment for this morning at 11 o'clock, and writing a counterpart, gave it to the men, and kept the one he now produced. This was in the presence of Mr. Holcroft.——The men expressed themselves satisfied, and GRIFFITHS then addressed the meeting. He said that the question was whether at the present time the masters were justified in reducing the wages of the men 6d. per day. In the year 1846 coal was 10s. per ton, and wages 5s., whilst at the present time coal was 13s. and 14s. per ton, and yet it was proposed that 4s. 6d. per day should be paid to the men. Their work was very laborious and dangerous, and they were entitled to such remuneration for their services as the present price of coal and the state of the iron and coal trade warranted.——Another member expressed himself similarly.——Mr. MILLWARD expressed an opinion that there should be a uniform rate of wages, and that one master should not pay more than another. Several others of the men put forth a similar argument.——Mr. F. SMITH explained the difference between the quality of the coal at present and the quality some years ago. It was much more expensive to get the inferior coal now being worked than it was years ago.——Mr. HAND said that the prices the men were offered now would not enable them to live respectably and bring up and educate their children.

Mr. F. SMITH first spoke on the part of the masters. He said the subject was so very wide that he hardly knew how to begin. He had set down the questions raised, and would endeavour to answer them as they had been advanced. He referred to the state of the trade some little time ago, when it became so flourishing that a rise in the price of coal took place, and simultaneously the masters decided to give a rise to the men. They had held their own very well during the winter, but, as prognosticated by some, the trade did not continue to flourish, and orders fell off, and the masters were compelled to give the notice of reduction. The iron was publicly reduced on July 14, and they would thus see that the masters did not give the notice of the reduction until the reduction took place in the prices of coal and iron. As to the price of coal, he would inform them how the high rates stood. During the time the coal was being raised some quantity was stacked, and this was sold to some small dealers, who were compelled to purchase coal at the old price at which it was being raised. Another grievance was that the jaggers, or hawkers of coal, were buying coal and selling it to consumers at almost famine prices, thus conveying the idea that a large sum was being realised by the colliery proprietors. He wished them to mark the legitimate principle which should regulate the trade, and to mark other matters beside the more personal question between them. The trade was being injured and driven from the district, and all classes were suffering from the present unfortunate misunderstanding, which he could not call a collision, and was sorry that some of the men were prevented by others from continuing their work. As one of the evils the strike had brought about, he would inform them that a little time ago, when he thought the strike was about to close, he asked one of their customers what supply he would require, and the answer he received was, that they had been compelled to obtain their supply out of the district, and, under any circumstances, they could not again deal with the proprietors under twelve months. He wished them to consider the great expenses the masters were put to in providing machinery and other appliances for obtaining the coal and providing for the safety of the men. Whilst this large expense was being incurred, neither the yield nor quality of the coal was so good as formerly, and the expense of obtaining it was much larger than at any previous time. He was surprised to hear any of the men state that whilst the masters were reducing the wages they were not reducing the price of the coal. This was perfectly erroneous, and could be ascertained by any enquirer into the subject. In conclusion, he assured the men that the desire of the masters was to promote their welfare in every possible way. He referred to the noble institutions that the masters had established for the good of the men and their families, and he trusted that ere long the most righteous union, a union of good feeling, would be established between masters and men. (Cheers.)——Mr. J. E. SWINDELL said that the notion that the iron was not reduced before the wages were was quite erroneous. He was astonished that the men had not made themselves acquainted with this fact, which could have been easily ascertained upon enquiry. The present strike, he said, was driving the trade out of the district, and would prove ruinous to masters and men. The trade was going to the North and other districts,, where the men did not receive anything like the wages they had here. They were working in the North for 3s. per day, whilst the labour was just as heavy.——Mr. JAMES HOLCROFT agreed with the remarks of Mr. Smith and Mr. Swindell, and said he had sold iron himself at 15s. per ton less than the nominal price.

Mr. WILLIAM PEARSON referred to the period when there was comparatively no competition—when from 1837 to 1848 the coal was all first-class. They did not get 1 ton of best in 100 compared with former years. In consequence of the strike, coal was coming into the district which three months ago had not been known, and would not have been tolerated, and the persons who were compelled to use it had learnt to work it, and they would have a difficulty now to get them out of the district.——Mr. M. GRAZEBROOKE said that out of 600 tons got out of one of rib and pillar pits, only a little over 7 tons was best coal. He also remarked that it was very wrong of the men out to prevent those willing to remain from working.——Mr. NOAH HINGLEY said that the masters had acted justly and fairly, and he trusted that the men would not think that the masters would for one moment reduce their wages if they could possibly avoid it. The men had received two advances without asking for it, and each advance was 6d. per day. That was when the trade would allow of this, and it was then understood that if coal and iron were reduced they (the men) should be willing to receive a corresponding reduction. Early in July coal was reduced 1s. per ton and iron 20s. per ton. He thought if the men composing the deputation were wise or reasonable they would go home and earnestly advise their fellow-workmen to submit to return at once to work.——Mr. GRIFFITHS blamed the butty system, and stated that the causes of so little good coal being obtained were the recklessness and waste of the butties in getting the coal, and it was the fault of the masters that such was the case. He concluded by stating that the men had determined not to go in until they obtained the advance of 6d. per day, and they had deputed them to make this statement to the masters.——Mr. L. BRITTAN did not think that just cause had been shown for a reduction in the wages. When lumps had sold at 5s. per ton, and best coal 10s., the men had 5s. per day.——A MINER denied that labour was cheaper in the North, and stated that he had made more money in the Northithan he had made in this district,——Mr. SMITH said the best proof that foreign coal could be raised cheaper was the large amount pouring into the district.——Mr. HUNT said that Corngreaves had been going on for the last eight weeks on this coal, and he saw no reason why they should not go on so for the next eight months, or longer.—This concluded the discussion.

The Chairman said that the discussion being closed, he would make a few remarks. They must bear in mind that they had to deal simply with facts. There had been a reduction of 1*l.* per ton in all the districts of England. The system of railway traffic and accommodation had tended to extend the trade all over the country, and in consequence the South Staffordshire masters could not rule the market. If the men continued on strike they would find that their condition would in no way be improved. The masters, who could generally afford to close their collieries, would do so. He had supplied his furnaces with coal out of the district, and he found that he could do so as cheaply as if he were raising coal at 4s. 6d. per day wages at his own collieries. He could assure them that the masters would not give the advance, simply because they could not. The present depression would not allow them to do so, and hence it would be folly to let the men go away labouring under the impression that any advance could possibly be given. If the masters were to give 5s., the result would be that one-half of them, at least 2000, would be thrown out of work. He could assure them so far that so soon as the improvement in the trade would allow, a rise would be given, as the masters were anxious to assist the men in every way when circumstances would permit. In conclusion, Mr. Mathews warned the men against attempting to intimidate those anxious to go to work.——The meeting lasted upwards of three hours.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

MINERAL WEALTH OF TURKEY.

In European Turkey the lead and silver mines on the slopes of Mount Pelion are, perhaps, the richest of this class yet discovered west of the Bosphorus. The concession under which they are held—but no longer worked—dates from 1856, and embraces the whole of Thessaly and large districts of Lower Albania and Macedonia, with seaboards on both the Adriatic and Archipelago. In 1858, however, the resources of the concessionary failed him, and since then this immense field of mineral produce, which yielded an average of more than 35 per cent. of mixed metal—gold, silver, and lead—has been abandoned. Next in value to these may be reckoned the rich veins of iron, copper, and lead at Samakov, Voinitza, and Stari-maden, in Bosnia, in all of which ores of a high average of purity abound, but are nearly profitless, from the primitive rudeness with which the mining and smelting are carried on. At Karatova again, near Sofia, argentiferous lead abounds in a hard porphyry formation, which yields a large proportion of the more valuable metal, but, for similar reasons, scarcely repays the labour of quarrying. Lead and copper are also found in remunerative abundance at Samakovjik, near Varna, and at Kurschumli, in the neighbourhood of Pristina; but at both want of skill, capital, and enterprise is attended by the like negative results. In the Archipelago, Lemnos, Cyprus, and other islands are rich in copper, but nothing whatever is being done to utilise their teeming wealth. It is, however, in Asia that the mineral treasures of the empire are most lavishly distributed. No fewer than 82 mines of various ores have been discovered, and were formerly worked with good remunerative results in these provinces. But of this number hardly a dozen are now in operation; and of these again not one is worked to the full limits of its capacity.

Nearest to the capital, and first in value to the mechanical industries of the country, are the immense coal beds of Heraclea. This splendid but undeveloped property is owned by the Sultan, the Validé Sultana, and Riza and Saffetti Pashas; his Majesty holding eight of the twelve shares into which it is sub-divided, the Validé (we believe) two, and the ex-ministers one each. The coal itself is of excellent quality, and if properly mined would speedily drive Cardiff and Newcastle out of the markets of the Levant for all purposes of steam consumption. But worked as these mines now are, neither the owners in fee nor the country receive atl the of the benefit they would yield to both if utilised to their full extent by western capital, employed with western skill. At Kosloo again, other coal fields of equally good quality and nearly similar extent are now wholly unworked; though in them also moderate capital, skillfully applied, would renew itself on a scale of profit seldom realised in Northumberland or Durham.

Further east, within 15 miles of the coast, the copper mines of Bakir-kurchai—which, three centuries ago, enabled their then tenant, the Turcoman chief of Sinope, to pay the greater part of a tribute of 200,000 ducats a-year—are now similarly neglected. Away southwards, on the slopes of the Taurus, the mines of the same ore near Arghanamaden are perhaps the richest and most productive of their class in Anatolia; yet their annual yield is less than 400 tons, though the ore contains of from 12 to 15 per cent. of pure metal. Near Adana, in the same range, lead mines were discovered and profitably worked during the Egyptian occupation, but with the expulsion of Ibrahim Pasha the industry ceased. The Kebban-maden mines of argentiférous lead and ochreous silver ores, though rich and extensive, produce less than ½ ton of silver a-year. The great deposits of the same metal at Gumushkhaneh, near Trebizond—once the most productive of all the silver mines in Asia—are now almost forsaken, their annual nett produce seldom averaging more than 90 lbs. Near Balbourt, farther on the same road, copper abounds, but is wholly unworked, at Tchalwar-maden. Argentiferous galena exists in similar plenty at Akdagh-maden, in the district of Tocat; but, though the veins crop up in the very midst of forests, and labour is both cheap and abundant, not an ounce of the ore is at present utilised. On the slopes of the Ishlk-dagh, in the pashalic of Angora, similar wealth in vain invites enterprise; as also again at Desek-maden, in the same province, within ten miles of the navigable Kissil-Irmak. Tireboli, whose copper mines formerly yielded from 150 to 200 tons of ore a-year, is now nearly as unproductive, though possessing every advantage of situation and abundant fuel that mining enterprise on the largest scale could require. And, finally, at Elcheu, some twenty miles south of these last mines, large deposits of copper ore are known to exist, but no effort whatever have been made to turn the discovery to account. Such, very briefly catalogued, are some of the best known mineral deposits of the country—enough in themselves, if properly worked, to enrich it beyond easy power of calculation. Besides these, however, the most superficial surveys have revealed indications of like treasures in nearly every province of the empire, surrounded, in very many instances, by the most encouraging conditions as to labour, fuel, and facility of carriage. Why then, it may be asked, are not these immense and ready sources of national wealth in reality developed? The obstacles are so various and radical that there is, we fear, little immediate prospect of their being satisfactorily overcome. The apathy of the native population, the want of native capital and skill, and the virtually prohibitory nature of the existing mining laws, all combine to keep the industry within its present profitless limits. Of these hindrances the last-mentioned is perhaps the greatest, "barring as it does the way against the ingress of resources and influences which would in time supply both the other wants."

ENORMOUS COAL DEPOSIT IN VICTORIA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The Australian miners have, probably, encountered no difficulties so great as those which have resulted from the high price and scarcity of mineral fuel; but, happily, there is now good reason to believe that the mining districts of Victoria will henceforth be placed in as favourable a position as those of Cornwall in this respect—the enormous deposits of lignite, very similar to that which enjoys the more honourable name of brown coal elsewhere, at Lal-Lal, about a dozen miles from Ballarat, being sufficiently extensive and marketable to place Victoria, and probably South Australia also, beyond dependence upon foreign coal. Although six years have elapsed since the discovery of the Lal-Lal lignite was announced, but little has been done to bring it into the market as a regular article of commerce until within the last twelve months, but in this latter period, as the colonial *Mining Record* states, the company which has been formed for working has obtained a sale sufficiently large to cover the outlay, notwithstanding the fact that the management has been far from vigorous, and the supply to the market, instead of being regular and reliable, has been of an altogether intermittent character. To judge from the favour with which it has been received by those who have made trials of it, the demand would soon be extensive enough to make the venture a very profitable one. Although there are some instances in which it would be of little value, still there are others where it would be cheaper and more convenient as a fuel than any other, and, no doubt, would find a large sale. Owing to its giving but little soot and flame, it is especially adapted for raising steam in agricultural machinery, a purpose to which it has already been applied; and, properly prepared, there is no reason why it should not be largely used for mining machinery. The mineral is at present raised by contract, at a cost of 7s. per ton, forwarded to Geelong, Melbourne, or Ballarat by rail, at a cost of 1*l.* per truck, that holds rather more than 6 tons of lignite, and sold for 20s. the ton at Ballarat. With proper appliances for working the mine, it might be put upon the market at a far less cost and price, and leave a handsome profit to the owners in the bargain. The property of the Victoria Lignite Company, comprising considerably over a mile in length of the bed of lignite, for some distance known to be over 100 feet in depth, must be considered a very valuable one, and if worked with economy the mineral would, in all probability, come extensively into use as an auxiliary, and in many cases as a primary fuel. About thirteen miles from Ballarat, on the Geelong and Ballarat line of railroad, is the Lal-Lal swamp, to the eastward of which is a large natural basin, formed by the high schist-reef clearly traceable on the surface the whole of the way round along the north, west, and south sides. This basin, now filled up with alluvial deposits, measures about four miles from the swamp to the east, and perhaps two miles and a half in its broadest portion from north to south. These distances are merely approximate ones. The swamp, close to the well-known Lal-Lal waterfall, discharges its surplussage into the Moorabool, the latter passing north-west, over a bed of trap; the granite to the west of it and the schist to the east cropping out at no great distance from each other. At a little distance below the falls the Moorabool, changing its course, leaves the trap for the schist, and takes an easterly direction to the north of the basin above referred to. In the numerous gullies outside, sloping into Dolly's Creek on the north, as well as in those on the exterior slope of the southern border of the basin, gold more or less had been found. The knowledge of this circumstance induced a miner, named James Ralph, who had previously, and with some success, directed his attention chiefly to prospecting new ground, to sink upon the inner area. A shaft to the depth of 226 feet was put down close to the line of railway, on the south-west side, and several layers of different coloured clays were passed through, with occasional beds of lignite, or, as it was then thought to be, true coal. Subsequently a second shaft, about 300 feet to the east of the prospecting shaft, was put down to a depth of 110 ft., intersecting two layers of pure lignite, about 12 ft. each in thickness, with about 12 ft. of clay intervening. The first bed was struck at a depth of 60 ft. Midway between these two shafts the ground was tested by a bore 350 feet in depth. This bore cut beds of lignite and coloured clay identical with those already mentioned. When boring ceased the borers were still in clay. From out of the second shaft about 200 tons of lignite were raised, and distributed as samples amongst various persons who were thought likely to use it. During the time these operations were going on there was some difficulty in getting a lease of ground of sufficient magnitude to warrant any great outlay of money. But the Government shortly after issuing new leasing regulations for minerals other than gold, application was made for an extended area of 320 acres. This area is intersected by the railway, the bulk of the block being to the north-east of the line. On the latter side two shafts were sunk to the depth of 90 feet and 60 feet respectively, the lignite being found principally in one large bed, the bottom of which had not been reached at those depth in either shaft. One shaft has been sunk to a depth of 210 feet, and the strata passed through are thus given:—

Surface soil of sand and clay	Feet 3
White clay	15
White clay and quartz gravel	40
Sandy drift	5
Brown clay	1
Lignite	115
Frst clay, not yet through	31
Total	Feet 210

This shaft was continued beyond the lignite, in the hope of reaching gold, but, as will be seen, is not yet bottomed. A bore was put down on this same lease, several hundred feet still further to the east, to the depth of 90 feet. Lignite was got at 70 feet, and the borers were not through the deposit when they drew their rods. About four years ago the prospector sunk a shaft for gold nearly three-quarters of a mile ahead of the Victoria shaft, and came upon lignite again at a depth of 50 feet, upon finding which he became so much disgusted—it not being what he was searching for—that he left it. This, however, served to prove the direction of the lignite bed for the distance of a mile in length at least. A third lease, of 200 acres, comprising the ground lying beyond the Victoria Company's block, and extending to a point a little way ahead of this shaft, has been applied for and granted. The owners of the lease of 320 acres, having failed to comply with its conditions, fresh application has been put in for it by the original prospector, and it is proposed to throw the whole of the leases named into the one venture. The only shaft now in work is the Victoria shaft, the lignite being raised from a depth of 110 feet; a whim being used for hauling and draining the claim. The appliances, however, are very insufficient for working the mine to advantage. With a body of lignite such as is here found, it would be only simple economy to sink a new shaft or cut down the old, and to erect an engine for pumping and hauling with trucks and cages. As fuel would cost next to nothing, the outlay on the plant and improvements would more than repay themselves in a very short time.

The Lal-Lal lignite is considered to possess many very remarkable features, and, notwithstanding the unusual thickness of the bed, is exceedingly pure, for there would appear to be no drift sand or clay interstratified with it. The bed of lignite is partly made up of logs, pieces of wood of all sizes, and at the bottom of the bed trees may be

clearly traced in an upright position, with the trunks downwards, seemingly as though they had grown there; but the last-mentioned position is, probably, an altogether accidental one. The great bulk of the lignite is composed of what appears to be flags or rushes, and other such rank kinds of vegetation; and there is little doubt, in the course of developing the mine, many interesting facts will be elicited. From the nature of this deposit it has been inferred that the bed has at one period formed a portion of an immense lake, into which one or more streams of considerable size have emptied themselves, and that this particular spot has been the lea shore where the floating wood has drifted. Some of it is in excellent preservation, so much so as to split, showing all the grain and structure of the wood. It is said that the timber belongs to the pine or conifer family, but of this further evidence seems to be requisite. Large pieces of resin are found occasionally in the wood, but smaller pieces more or less abundantly. A peculiar, though by no means unpleasant, odour is emitted from the lignite whilst burning, but this is not at all likely to interfere with its sale. From experiments made at the Bailarat Gasworks, it is found that the lignite is capable of yielding from 8200 to 8800 cubic feet of gas to the ton, in addition to nearly 42 per cent. of tar. The gas is very good, but not of so high an illuminating power as that from coal. The development of this material is looked forward to with much interest in the colony, and seems likely to lead to highly profitable results.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

Advices from Charleroi state that affairs in merchants' iron leave a little to be desired; on the other hand, France is endeavouring to obtain from Belgium more and more plates of construction. The representative of a French house has traversed the Charleroi basin in order to place in it a contract for 500 to 600 tons of plates of two millimetres in thickness; he was not able, however, to come to terms with any firm, in consequence of the too limited period prescribed for the delivery of the goods. Rails are no less sought after; almost all the works have new affairs in negociation, and it is stated that the majority of the orders received arrive *viâ* England. The administration of the Netherlands Indian Railway Company has just proceeded at La Haye to the adjudication of three lots for the delivery of 3000 tons of rails, with their accessories. As we stated last week, the lowest tenders delivered were those of the house of de Doriodot, and the company of the Sambre at Maubeuge. The annexed figures show the external commerce of Belgium as regards iron, &c., for the first seven months of 1864, 1863, and 1862. First with regard to imports:—

	1864.		1863.		1862.
Iron minerals.....Tons	122,055	.....	95,202	.....	61,343
Rough pig	4,824	.....	3,926	.....	1,821
Unworked steel	1,404	.....	1,047	.....	1,114
Worked steel	379	.....	329	.....	286
Next with respect to exports:—					
Rough pig to England	5,154	.....	5,256	.....	20
Ditto elsewhere	14,043	.....	14,741	.....	21,088
Iron minerals	116,792	.....	131,232	.....	124,518
Nails	7,841	.....	7,969	.....	7,685
Iron wire	960	.....	226	.....	925
Rails to Low Countries	12,068	.....	1,819	.....	213
England	1,062	.....	—	.....	—
France	1,064	.....	3,306	.....	9,140
Portugal	1,405	.....	—	.....	—
Spain	22,901	.....	10,865	.....	5,414
Italy	1,999	.....	4,333	.....	2,249
United States	3,430	.....	—	.....	—
Elsewhere	1,215	.....	5,214	.....	4,897
Plates to Russia	498	.....	159	.....	580
Low Countries	2,645	.....	605	.....	468
England	1,067	.....	—	.....	—
France	4,897	.....	3,948	.....	2,402
Switzerland	1,130	.....	676	.....	859
Elsewhere	283	.....	131	.....	211
Other articles	28,771	.....	18,950	.....	12,063

The totals indicated in the above table show the development taken by the transactions of Belgian metallurgists on foreign markets. The contracts now concluded assure for some time to come a continuation of this activity in the exports, and new orders do not fail. Thus, a representative of the Spanish line of railway from Alcazar de San Juan to Cuenca, now in course of construction, has just treated for the purchase of plant with three Belgian works—with Messrs. Blondeaux and Co., of Thy-le-Château, for rails; the St. Leonard Works, at Liége, for locomotives; and the General Railway Plant Company, at Brussels, for trucks, &c. The whole of these orders amount to 80,000*l*. In one of the approaching sittings of the Chambers, a special credit of 240,000*l*. will be presented by the Department of Public Works, for the extension of traction and transport plant, as well as for the extension of the works of construction on the State railways. This credit is divided into 160,000*l*. for augmentation of plant, and 80,000*l*. for constructions. In the *exposé des motifs* preceding this credit, the Minister observes that the reduction of tariffs for the transport of goods being likely to involve an augmentation of traffic, this reduction would be inefficacious, and would compromise even the interests of the Treasury, if the Government did not put itself into a position to satisfy all the exigencies of commerce. The *exposé* makes a comparison of the difference between the plant of the Northern system and that of the Belgian state lines. The minister asks, in consequence, to be put in a position to construct 25 new locomotives and 900 trucks, involving altogether an outlay of 160,000*l*. As regards constructions, the credits voted in 1859 and 1862 are exhausted, and there still remain works to be executed to an amount estimated at 80,000*l*. A Charleroi journal remarks, with much apparent justice, upon the fact that the administration of the Belgian state lines has reduced the transport rates for rails and girders exported *viâ* Antwerp, but that iron in bars, and other descriptions of iron, have not been favoured in a similar manner. The journal in question asks that the judicious encouragement already accorded to rails and girders may be extended also to rolled iron without distinction, all descriptions being in demand for exportation. On the whole, the situation is summed up as follows:—"The position of the Belgian metallurgical market leaves little to be desired; astonishment is even expressed that some establishments should not have decided on an advance in tariffs. In all cases present rates are perfectly consolidated, and this is an essential point."

The demand for iron has been less animated at St. Dizier, but it still maintains some activity. There is no change to notice in prices. Rain has set in at St. Dizier, although at the last dates no great amount had fallen; the change is, however, a very hopeful one, as more water-power is urgently required. Pig is quoted nominally at 4*l*. 12*s*. to 4*l*. 14*s*. per ton for charcoal-made, and 3*l*. 16*s*. per ton for mixed. Rolled irons have made 8*l*. 16*s*. to 9*l*. per ton first-class, and hammered irons 10*l*. 4*s*. to 10*l*. 12*s*. per ton. Machine, No. 20, is quoted at 9*l*. 8*s*. per ton. The adjudication of the works and estate of Tusey, which took place on the 20th ult., was decided in favour of M. Barbe Schmit, of Nancy, for 9040*l*. This fine establishment was adjudicated at 16,040*l*. in May, 1863. The last sale now made may be considered as definitive. It is stated from Cherbourg that large quantities of iron-stone are being forwarded from that port in the direction of England; the price indicated is 6*s*. 8*d*. per ton on board; it is loaded as ballast, and returns at about 10*s*. per ton at its destination. These deliveries, it is stated, promise to attain a total of about 60,000 per annum. It is difficult all at once to accept these figures; nevertheless, we give them as we receive them.

With regard to the continental copper markets, we may note that the advices from Germany continue to be satisfactory, but, as recent reports have stated, it is especially choice qualities which are sought after, and which obtain high rates. At Paris and Havre no important transaction is mentioned, those markets being inactive. At Amsterdam, Drontheim copper has been quoted at 62 fls.; English, 57 fls.; and Swedish, 56 fls. per cwt. At Havre, Chilian and Peruvian in bars have made 86*l*. to 88*l*.; Peruvian mineral (pure standard), 88*l*. to 89*l*.; United States (Baltimore), 100*l*.; ditto Lake Superior, 106*l*. to 112*l*.; Mexican and La Plata in bars, 80*l*.; Russian, 100*l*. to 104*l*.; old yellow copper, 48*l*. to 56*l*.; red ditto, 88*l*. to 89*l*. 12*s*.; bronze, 72*l*. to 76*l*. per ton. At Paris, English in plates has made 98*l*.; ditto tough cake, 98*l*. 4*s*.; Lake Superior, 116*l*.; Chilian, 90*l*.; Corocoro mineral, 92*l*.; red rolled copper, 105*l*. 10*s*.; yellow ditto, 91*l*. 8*s*. per ton. At Brussels, copper in ingots has made 96*l*. to 98*l*. per ton. Tin remains neglected; at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, Banca has been in sluggish demand at 61¾ fls.; on the majority of the markets prices are nominal. At Paris, Banca has made 108*l*.; Detroit, 108*l*.; and English, 106*l*. per ton. At Havre, Banca has made 107*l*. to 108*l*.; Detroit, 104*l*. to 106*l*.; Peruvian, 86*l*. to 96*l*.; and Peruvian mineral, 76*l*. per ton. In lead little business has been done, and transactions are carried on only to meet the requirements of consumption; as a natural consequence prices have not undergone for the moment very sensible modifications. At Rotterdam, Stolberg has made 11¾ fls. per cwt., and German 11⅝ fls. per cwt. At Paris, Spanish saumons have made 22*l*. 8*s*.; French, 21*l*. 4*s*.; Belgian, 22*l*., and rolled, 23*l*. 10*s*. per ton, At Havre, Spanish has made 20*l*. 12*s*. to 20*l*. 16*s*. per ton. The market for zinc has become much more quiet, purchasers being more reserved. The last advices from Hamburg and Breslau only report very reduced transactions; holders maintain firmly the last rates paid, but the calm continuing, it does not appear doubtful that to bring back purchasers into the market they must gradually reduce their pretensions. At Paris, rough Silesian has made 25*l*. 8*s*.; rolled, 28*l*., and Vieille-Montagne, 30*l*. per ton. At Brussels, Vieille-Montagne and Corphalie have made 30*l*. per ton; copper from other sources, 26*l*. 4*s*.; and rough zinc in ingots, 24*l*. per ton. At Havre, zinc has made 24*l*. 4*s*. to 24*l*. 8*s*. per ton.

It appears from official returns that the quantity of coal exported from Belgium during July was 346,769 tons, of which 326,975 tons went to France. From Jan. 1 to July 31, 1864, the experts of coals from Belgium amounted to 2,034,799 tons, a total slightly above the level of the deliveries during the same period of last year. The situation of the Belgian collieries remains quiet and sluggish, and in order to maintain a little activity during the last few months extractors have been often obliged to submit to the exigencies of purchasers. In a little time the navigations will no longer be interrupted, and then winter approaching, the nature of the coming campaign will become more clearly defined. Advices from Charleroi state that deliveries have been insignificant, water still falling in the Sambre. The course of freight on the canal from Charleroi may be indicated as follows:—Brussels, 1*s*. 11*d*.; Gand, 3*s*. 6¼*d*.; Bruges, 4*s*. 4¼*d*.; and Antwerp, 2*s*. 8½*d*. A return from the Belgian General Company for Lighting and Heating by Gas shows that the business of that undertaking is being steadily extended. Thus, in the months of September, October, November, and December, 1862, January, February, March, April, May, June, and July, 1863, the quantity of gas sold was 117,129,706 English cubic feet, while during the corresponding months of 1863 and 1864 it rose to 129,182,544 English cubic feet, showing an augmentation during the first eleven months of the current working year of 12,052,838 English cubic feet, or 10·29 per cent.

The annexed totals sum up the movement of copper, lead, and zinc into and from Belgium during the first seven months of the last three years. First with respect to imports:—

Metal.	1864.		1863.		1862.
Rough copper.....Tons	799	.....	1,719	.....	1,244
Lead	3,643	.....	2,226	.....	3,722
Rough zinc	3,597	.....	2,723	.....	2,256
Rolled zinc	5	.....	3	.....	¼
The exports foot up thus:—					
Rough copper.....Tons	183	.....	602	.....	807
Lead	4,931	.....	3,686	.....	5,918
Rough zinc	6,488	.....	7,419	.....	8,933
Rolled zinc	6,425	.....	3,752	.....	5,140

There is not much in these figures calling for special remark.

The employment of cast-steel tends every day to acquire a still greater extension, and often with advantage. In 1859 M. Kohn, an engineer, placed in a boiler about 40 feet in length, and made of plates 11 millimetres in thickness, a sheet of steel only 5½ millimetres thick. This sheet, placed near the furnace, has, after 2¼ years of very sustained work, been found in a perfect state of preservation, while adjacent sheets of iron plates had notably suffered. The steel sheet presented, besides, no incrustation, a result attributed to the more rapid agitation of the water on its contact with it. Similar experiments have not always proved successful, the Austrian Railway Company having been, to a considerable extent, disappointed with six locomotives constructed with boilers formed of steel plates. The company is, however, not discouraged, but proposes to continue its experiments in this direction, submitting the plates used to a severe examination previously to their being brought into service.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has been very dull this week, notwithstanding there are numerous enquiries for shares at prices below the market quotations, which may ultimately lead to more general business.—WEST SETON and WHEAL SETON have been less active, and but few transactions reported.—There has been some enquiry for DEVON GREAT CONSOLS, and business done at improved prices.—CLIFFORDS have changed hands at lower rates.—EAST BASSETS have been rather quiet at present quotations.—NORTH BASSETS have been in better demand at improved figures, but left off much weaker.—EAST CARN BREAS have receded, in consequence of a reported falling off in some of the ends.—WEST FRANCES shares are offered at lower rates, and are rather quiet.—GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN shares have been dealt in at nominal prices.—TINCROFTS have been in request at lower rates.—EAST WHEAL GRENVILLES have shared daily in the transactions of the week, attended by fluctuations according to the operations in the market.—WHEAL GRENVILLES have been done at lower rates, but left off rather firmer.—NORTH TRESKERBYS have been in fair demand, but left off weaker.—NORTH CROFTYS are enquired for at nominal prices.—POLMEARS have been in good demand at advanced rates, in consequence of a reported improvement, but little business done here, in consequence of shares being scarce.

CARN CAMBORNES have been less enquired for, and slightly receded.—GREAT WHEAL BUSYS find buyers at nominal prices.—HALLENBEAGLES have fluctuated, but buyers are not numerous.—WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes) have been dealt in at reduced rates.—EAST ROSEWARNES are more than ordinarily quiet.—EAST WHEAL LOVELLS have had a very considerable fall, but there are buyers when they can be obtained at quoted prices.—GREAT WHEAL VORS have fluctuated, but left off firmer.—MARGARETS have been done at nominal prices.—PROVIDENCE MINES are more freely offered.—EAST CARADONS have fluctuated during the week, and closed rather heavy.—WEST SHARP TORS have been in request at nominal prices.—MARKE VALLEYS are without any change, and buyers scarce.—TRELAWNY and MARY ANN have changed hands at minimum prices.—EAST RUSSELLS are offered at lower rates.—CREBORS are remarkably quiet.

EAST CARADON has fallen off this week at several points, as will be seen by the following report:—Caunter Lode: The 60 east is saving work. The 70 east is worth 6*l*., the 80 east 15*l*., and the 80 west 18*l*. per fm. The new lode, in the 80 west, 6*l*.; and the south lode, in the 70 west, 12*l*. per fm.—WEST SHARP TOR: The prospects here continue encouraging. The 162 west is being driven in improved ground, and the lode is producing a little more ore. The driving of this level is watched with considerable interest by those interested.—HINGSTON DOWN is reported to have improved at the shaft, as well as in the 110 west. The lode in the former, which is sinking under the 110, is worth for the length 50*l*. per fm., and the western end, in the 110, is worth 40*l*. per fm. Other places continue without any change.—At WHEAL ZION they have cut a very promising lode, from 3½ to 4 ft. wide, composed principally of gossan, but of the most encouraging character. This is the Okel Tor lode, which they are driving a cross-cut south to intersect in Calstock Consols, and will take it 45 fms. deep.—OKEL TOR: The change of ground which has taken place in the 80 east encourages the hope that a course of ore is not far off the present end, which is yielding rich stones of copper ore, and approaching the courses of ore gone down from the levels above. The stopes in the 50 fathom level continue as good as ever.

NORTH DEVON.—On Tuesday 40 tons of lead was sold, realising about 510*l*. Probably the next month's sale will prove equal to the last, for they have commenced to sink in the bottom of the new caunter, where it is worth 15*l*., and in the bottom of the 10, in a lode reported to be worth from 60*l*. to 70*l*. per fathom. There are several other places which can be rendered productive of lead, but at present are not under work, so that in a short time larger returns may be expected. The lead ore sold, it appears, realised 12*l*. 15*s*. 6*d*. per ton, which falls short of the estimate previously given. Since writing the foregoing I learn that a very considerable improvement has taken place in the winze on the new caunter, which is worth 30*l*. per fm., and also in the winze in the 10, which is worth 100*l*. per fathom.

CORNUBIA TIN.—The prospects here continue to improve, and nearly all the principal points of operation are looking remarkably well. The 70 east is yielding large quantities of tin, leaving good and profitable stoping ground. They have resumed the 60 cross-cut, to intersect two other lodes, and the mine generally is looking better than for some time past, and when the several points of operation now being pressed have attained their objects, the resources of the mine will be greatly augmented. Nearly 3½ tons of black tin were sold on Friday last, realising 258*l*. 6*s*. 4*d*., which exceeded the month's cost.

WHEAL POLMEAR.—The recent discovery in the Ploughshare lode has become an important feature, and directs immediate attention to the further development of this and the Crooked lodes. The bunch of ore (of which this is a continuation) was discovered some five years since, and now drained by the present engine; but it is apprehended that the increased work imposed upon the engine by the workings in the south part will require immediate additional power for draining the mine. It is gratifying to all interested in the mine to make this discovery at a time when their best hopes had been blighted.—WEST FOWEY: At a general meeting, held on Tuesday, a call of 2*s*. 6*d*. per share was made. A resolution was passed to abandon the western portion of the sett, and to draw up the materials after notice has been given to the lords. The present lease expiring at Midsummer, 1865, it is intended to make application for a new lease upon terms suitable to the proposed development of the eastern ground, which, if objected to by the lords, will be abandoned at the expiration of the present lease.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—The progress making in the sinking of the new shaft is going on satisfactorily, and is stated to be holed to the 30, and is expected to be completed to the bottom earlier than at first anticipated. The advantages which this shaft will afford to the future operators are of vast importance, not only in the development of the mine, but in the facilities which will be given to all the underground workings. The south lode continues the same as last week, but its value has not been given.

At SOUTH LOVELL they are progressing very satisfactorily in clearing up the old levels; the lode is found to have been taken all away, both east and west of the two shafts, being the strongest evidence of the value of the lode. They are now preparing to sink under the old workings, and will, as soon as ready sink the shaft where a good lode for tin is reported to be standing.—GREAT EAST LOVELL: The necessary surface operations are going on rapidly, and the engine will, no doubt, be ready to start before the time specified.—GREAT DARREN continues to hold out considerable promise, and likely to become a productive and paying mine; in fact, the mine never presented more encouraging appearances than at the present time. In the development of the 15 fm. level they have made some very important and lasting discoveries. The entire width of the lode has has not as yet been discovered, although they have laid open 13 feet, which carries lead throughout. There is a rich course of lead gone down below the 10, under which they are rapidly approaching, and when completed to that point will lay open an extensive and valuable run of lead ground, to be taken away at will, with little or no cost. The back of the 10 is still yielding 15 cwts. per fathom, and other places looking well.

JAMES LANE.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—The writer is glad to observe that the public are beginning to appreciate the state of the market, as one in which the time has come to purchase instead of sell mining shares. A contribution to this feeling is in the list published by the writer weekly in the Journal of such a selection as his long experience enables him to point out as eligible either for investment or speculation, and he believes that some good business has already resulted, leaving more to come if operations are not long delayed. Amongst the mines in which most business is transacted is NORTH CHIVERTON, which, as a consequence of the demand, has slightly advanced in market value. The discovery of lead in this mine underlying the blende is an important feature, doubling the chances of success, whilst the value of blende is daily increasing. Until recently this metal was supplied almost exclusively from Silesia, and its use is not only extensively disseminated in France, but where there is a constant increase of demand. It appears, however, that English blende varies in quality from the foreign, the demand from the smelters in Wales being augmented by its containing silver in quantity which will pay for its extraction, and, therefore, there may yet be room for a considerable advance in price. EAST WHEAL LOVELLS have receded to about 8*l*., which appears to be a safe figure for speculation or for averaging purchases at higher prices. Some business has been done in HAVAN LEAD shares, a Cardiganshire mine, said to be realising from 100*l*. to 120*l*. per month average profits: 50 tons of ore are now for sale, and a similar quantity was sold about six weeks since. The costs are stated to be about 300*l*. per month. The direction shows some good names, and in all respects it appears to be a sound concern. NORTH TRESKERBY, NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER, and MARKE VALLEY, are dividend mines at low prices, and thus suitable for moderate capitalists. EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE and WHEAL GRENVILLE are both worth attention, and although opinions vary as to their separate merits, they are largely dealt in. SOUTH CONDURROWS continue firm at about 30s. NEW WENDRONS are enquired for, but not plentiful. VALE OF TOWYS, both sellers and buyers, 7s. to 7s. 6d. BEDOL-AUR is doing well, and may soon do much better; at 20s. per share, call paid, they are well worth attention. In BRYNTAIL they expect to meet with the lode in the 30 in about a week. The writer wishes this to be particularly noted, as a sudden and considerable advance may be the result. WHEAL HOPES, very contrary to the expectations for a mine of great promise, having receded to about half their maximum value, rank as a very cheap share. ILLOGANS, in 6000 shares, 12s 6d. paid, are also at a low price. Tin mines, as a rule, are the least sustained on the market, but all the large copper mines, with DEVON GREAT CONSOLS at the head, are in constant demand. To this enumeration belongs CLIFFORD, EAST BASSET, EAST CARADON, SOUTH CARADON, SOUTH FRANCES, TINCROFT, WEST DAMSEL, WHEAL BASSET, and WHEAL SETON. In dividend lead mines, CARGOLL, CWM ERFIN, GREAT LAXEY, HERODSFOOT, MINERA, WEST CHIVERTON, MARY ANN, and TRELAWNY, continue to be first-rate investments. WHEAL CHIVERTON declined in market value (sellers at 8*l*., with call of 20s. paid), but the promoters are confident of great success here in due time. It was originally included in the West Chiverton ground, and had it remained identified with the fortunes of that celebrated mine, the disappointment which always attends a fall in the value of mining shares (adding calls) would have been prevented. Under all circumstances, however, this is a concern which should not be lost sight of, accepting the reports that the mineral wealth it contains only requires time and capital to develope it. "P.S.—Friday.—BEDOL-AUR: An improvement in the 70 yard level. A lump of rich ore, 2 cwts., may be seen at the office. Shareholders apprised of the news by circular."

From Mr. WILLIAM LELEAN:—The "best possible instructors," as Cobbett used derisively to call the gentlemen of that profession of which he was for many years so notable a member, are at length beginning to see that there are other reasons than they have hitherto assigned for the decline of the Funds, which once stood highest in the estimation of that class of investors who had small sums of capital to dispose of, and were indisposed to risk them, in the hope of realising a larger profit than the Funds would yield. "The security of the Funds" was proverbial. Three-and-a-half or four per cent. was as much as could be hoped for, without hazard of losing the capital invested; and hence the demand for stock kept up its price, at the same time that the sensitiveness of its holders rendered it liable to be affected by every cloud that appeared above the political horizon. The Funds were, therefore, a sort of political barometer; and to find them falling was a thing to alarm the holders with apprehensions of some approaching danger, and they rushed into the market to repossess themselves of their money, or as much of it as they could realise, and thus further drove down prices. As the clear sky again presented itself, another movement for stock took place, prices recovered themselves, and all went on well, until some other cause of alarm arose, and then a similar series of events followed. But such a state of things no longer exists. The channels of investment are not only a hundred-fold more now than they were a few years since, but they are free from the unlimited liabilities and manifold risks which attended almost every species of investment excepting the Funds. Besides this, they offer a much larger rate of interest to the investor than he can get in the Funds—three, four, or five times as large. Under such circumstances the Funds must necessarily lose favour with the great majority of those who have a few hundreds only to invest, and who, of course, wish to make as large a profit as they can, without incurring inordinate risk. The price of the Funds must decline, and will finally settle down at a lower price than they have hitherto borne. The like circumstances that affect the price of the Funds, must also affect the price of Money. If Money will realise a higher rate of interest than formerly, it will, of course, fetch a higher price. A sovereign that will realise 12 or 14 per cent. is worth more than a sovereign that will realise only 3½ or 4 per cent., and the rate of discount will, therefore, range higher.

There is no occasion, therefore, for alarm or apprehension in consequence of the fall in the price of the Funds, or rise in the price of Money. The *Times*, which has been arguring all sorts of monetary evils from the multiplying of joint-stock companies and the dearness of money, is now doubting whether the former have been carried beyond the real demand for them, and is affirming that the high price of money in a country like this is a proof of the large profits realised by legitimate trade and commerce. It is well that it has come round to the truth, even if it holds it but for a single day. The Bank has again raised its rate of discount, not from any apprehensions of evil, but because money is worth more. Nor is anything to be gained, but the contrary, by waiting for a change in the opposite direction to that towards which we have been tending for some time past; for as joint-stock companies grow in favour, as they must do, their shares will rise in the market, and as they increase their profits money must become dearer. It will be the same with all descriptions of shares in sound and large dividend-paying undertakings. I, therefore, repeat what I have been repeating for some weeks past—that those who are the earliest in the market will realise the largest profits. Mining shares must go up in price, as well as other shares; and within the next four or five years large returns will be realised. I am now speaking, not so much in favour of speculators as of *bona fide* holders—those who buy to await the produce of the mines, as they may prudently and profitably do with those to which I have called attention for some time past, and which I still speak of with confidence. My selection of mines is not very large, for the reason I have more than once stated—that price, as well as success, governs it. Good mines at legitimate prices are what I wish to induce my clients to purchase into. Of these I may this week mention GREAT LAXEY, which are again in demand; GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON, which goes on as well as those having the largest interest in it can wish for, and will, I have no doubt, become a very profitable mine. SOUTH CARN BREA, EAST TRESKERBY, EAST LAXEY, NORTH MINERA, and BEDFORD UNITED are all well worth the notice of intending investors.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—There has not been any particular change in the market this week, and, in sympathy with the Stock Exchange, business has been dull. The period of the year is now arriving when a favourable change may be expected, and I would again urge it upon those who have money to spare to make a selection of both dividend and good progressive mines while they may be bought on such terms as will give a good interest in the shape of dividends, and a large profit on an advance in price, that will be sure to follow a reaction in the mining market. I fear that a large amount of capital has been diverted from the mining interest in favour of the various financial companies that have been introduced during the past 12 months. It may be presumed by some that such a channel for investment is less speculative than mining, although I do not think it would be very difficult to prove the contrary. The enormous depreciation that has taken place lately in the whole of the shares of the respective financial companies tends to show that the public have no absolute security in investing in them. While the formation and introduction of new schemes can be successfully carried out by the gigantic financial companies, the profits to the latter is, no doubt, very large. No sane person, however, believes that such a source of profit is to be continuous, and however beneficial they have proved, and will yet prove, for the development of the resources of business by the application of the capital at their command, a collapse will come among many of these financial schemes, and immense losses to those who have invested in them. Surely such mines as DEVON GREAT CONSOLS, TINCROFT, SOUTH CARADON, and DOLCOATH, are better securities than some of the stocks held by the various financial companies. For instance, Hudson Bay shares, held largely by the International Company, valued in their last balance-sheet at par (20*l*.) are now about 4*l*. per share less. This difference on 17,000 shares would buy the entirety of three mines paying in quarterly dividends 17½ to 20 per cent. on their current price—WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes), BIRCH TOR, and FRANK MILLS; and yet the public allow their attention to be diverted from such eligible investments to invest their capital in other securities that are equally as speculative, and paying much less interest. Anyone who will peruse the account of the last meeting of FRANK MILLS MINE COMPANY will be satisfied that the shares are a good investment. After paying the dividend of 5*s*. for the quarter, a balance of 1636*l*. was carried forward, while the current profits are equal to 5*s*. per quarter, and the shares are only about 5 to 5¼. BIRCH TOR, as a dividend share, is very cheap indeed. It is satisfactory to know the lode in the shaft at GRYLLS WHEAL FLORENCE is still worth 30*l*. per fathom for tin. When this lode is driven on, a good quantity of tin will be raised. These shares are worth buying up to 4*l*. or 5*l*. The first general meeting of NORTH CHIVERTON was held on Friday. It will be seen by the manager's report, together with a report from Capt. Wm. Hancock, who was for many years an agent of a good lead mine in the Liskeard district, that North Chiverton is opening up well; indeed, I may say that, with the exception of West Chiverton, it is the very best mine in the Chiverton district, although selling at about half the prices of some in the locality. Although the engine has only been erected a very short time, about 500*l*. worth of blende and lead has been raised. This can scarcely be said of any other mine in any other district, and I do not hesitate in saying that in an ordinary market these shares (with such valuable discoveries of lead and blende) would be selling at 5*l*. There are several other lodes that (now a powerful engine is erected) will soon be intersected, and will, no doubt, produce large quantities of lead and blende. One of the Old Shepherds lode produced in that mine several hundred thousand pounds worth of lead. Nothing scarcely has yet been done in North Chiverton to develope this lode, which traverses North Chiverton. A few fathoms cross-cut in the 20, estimated 3 fathoms, will intersect this celebrated rich lode. This alone renders North Chiverton, as a speculation, to be worth a great deal more than it is now selling at, while the other parts of the mine, already productive, induce the expectation that this will become one of the greatest lead mines in Cornwall. The public just now are acting very imprudently in sacrificing their shares by resorting to a sale by auction. It is well known that such a system is most prejudicial to the seller's interest, and the prices realised must not be taken as any criterion of the real value of the respective mines represented by such a mode of selling shares that are at all saleable, while unsaleable stock do not find any readier buyer by auction than by any ordinary mode of sale; and I have no doubt that several lots of shares sold to-day at a small price will be readily saleable in a short time at several hundred per cent. profit.—P.S. LEAWOOD MINE is being worked by a few gentlemen in a comparatively quiet manner, and, judging from the reports of the various parties who have inspected it, there is a probability of its proving a great success. There are only 24 shares.

THE MIDLAND WAGON COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1853.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—This company having from SIX to SEVEN THOUSAND COAL, COKE, IRONSTONE, and BALLAST WAGONS, have generally a number TO LET for one or more years, including repairs, at Rugby, Peterboro', Shrewsbury, Chester, Carnforth, Stoke-on-Trent, Staveley, Droitwich, Worcester, Gloucester, Reading, Hereford, Newport (Mon.), Cardiff, and Birmingham.

They also CONTRACT for WAGON REPAIRS at any of the above stations.

The company BUILD EVERY DESCRIPTION of RAILWAY WAGONS and CARRIAGES for CASH, or by DEFERRED PAYMENTS, extending over three, five, seven, or ten years. HENRY BRIDGES, Sec.

Midland Works, Birmingham.

THE CHILIAN MINING AND TRADING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, with limited liability.

Capital £340,000, in 17,000 shares of £20 each.

Deposit on application £1 per share, and on allotment £4 per share.

Calls not to exceed £5 per share, and at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN VANNER, Esq., Coleman-street (a Director of the City Bank).
JAMES ALFRED HALLETT, Esq. (Messrs. Hallett, Ommanney, and Co., Bankers), Great George-street, Westminster.
Rear-Admiral GEO. GREVILLE WELLESLEY, C.B., 10 Wilton-street, Grosvenor-place.
THOMAS WOOD HEATON, Esq., Bolton.
SAMPSON WATERS, Esq., Gyllyngdune, Falmouth.
WM. MULLER, Esq., 11, Southwick-crescent, Hyde Park-square (of the firm of A. Hemenway and Co., Valparaiso).
THOMAS GARLAND, Esq., Fairfield, Redruth, Cornwall.
HENRY KENDALL, Esq., 12, Old Broad-street (Peruvian Consul).
(With power to add two to their number.)

BANKERS—The City Bank.
The Consolidated Bank (Limited), Manchester.
The Liverpool Union Bank, Liverpool.
Messrs. Tweedy, Williams, and Co., Truro.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Stuart and Massey, 5, Gray's Inn-square.

BROKERS.

London ..... Messrs. Webb, Geach, and Pennington, 8, Finch-lane, E.C.
Manchester ..... Messrs. Mewburn and Barker.
Liverpool ..... Messrs. S. R. and R. Healey.
Leeds ..... Messrs. Potter and Co.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Henry Elford, Esq.

OFFICES,—83, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C.
(Formerly the Mines Royal Office.)

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working two copper mines in Chili, called Descubridora and San Pedro, and of acquiring certain valuable freehold premises, plant, and stores, together with an existing trade in connection therewith, at the ports of Chanaral and Pan d'Asucar, and a distillery of water from the sea.

The profits for the year 1863, arising from the mines and other sources of revenue, have been at least £75,000, estimating three unsold cargoes at 18s. 6d. per unit. The ores have been sold in England, by Messrs. Frederick Huth and Co., of London and Liverpool, whose accounts may be seen at the offices of the company.

It thus appears that the nett profits to the company may be estimated at upwards of 20 per cent. per annum, with a prospect of increase as the mines become further developed.

Two cargoes of ore, containing about 1000 tons, have already arrived to the account of the company, and another cargo is on the way.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be inspected at the offices of the company, and at the solicitors.

Detailed prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained at the offices of the company, of the bankers and brokers to the company, and of the solicitors.

THE CENTRAL SNAILBEACH MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Capital £40,000, in 40,000 shares of £1 each.

2s. 6d. per share with the application, and 17s. 6d. payable on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

JOB TAYLOR, Dudley.
EDWARD HENRY LOWE, Shrewsbury.
GEORGE JOSEPH ENGLAND, Dudley.
The Rev. THOMPSON STONEHAM, Ketley.
WILLIAM PEARSON, Stourbridge.
THOMAS PROCTOR, Moat Hall, Shrewsbury.

BANKERS—Messrs. Rocke, Eyton, Campbell, and Bayley, Shrewsbury.
SOLICITOR AND SECRETARY—S. Harley Kough, Shrewsbury and Church Stretton.

REGISTERED OFFICES,—SWAN HILL, SHREWSBURY.

The company's extensive sett, on the run of the champion and other lodes, adjoins the western boundary of the Snailbeach Mine, in Shropshire, long celebrated for its immense and increasing returns of lead ore.

A continuation of the Snailbeach champion lode is that on which this company recently commenced sinking a winze, now 8 yards below the 124 yard level, in which there is a leader of pure lead, exceeding 3 inches in width.

As the winze deepens the lead increases, and there is every reason to believe that when this lode is fully developed the mine will prove as rich as its neighbour—the Snailbeach.

The capital was £10,000, of which nearly £8000 were subscribed.

The workings are carried on judiciously and with vigour; but the company, having an offer of a great addition to their sett, and determining to deepen their mine, agreed on 29th July, 1864, to increase their capital to £40,000, issuing shares as the prospects and requirements of the mine justify.

The public are invited to subscribe for a limited number of shares, while such for a short period remain at par.

Specimens of the ore, as also photographs of the sett and neighbourhood, can be inspected at the offices of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.; in Manchester, at 44, Spring-gardens; in Birmingham, at the offices of Rylands' *Iron Trade Circular*, 53, Union-passage, and those of the *Midland Counties Herald*; and of the company, Swan-hill, Shrewsbury, where early applications for shares must be addressed to the secretary, who will forward reports and afford every information.

August 16, 1864.

THE DEVON GREAT MARIA CONSOLIDATED MINING

COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, divided into 2000 shares of £25 each.

Deposit, £2 10s. per share upon application, and £2 10s. per share upon allotment.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES JOSEPH CARTTAR, Esq. (Coroner for Kent), Catherine House, Blackheath, S.E. [S.W.
JOHN JOHNSTONE, Esq., J.P., Friarstown House, Leitrim, and 31, Belgrave-road,
JOSEPH TILSTON, Esq., Chepstow-place, Bayswater, W.
And two members of the board to be elected from the body of shareholders at the first general meeting.

BANKERS—The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 75, Cornhill.
SOLICITOR—Frederick W. Snell, 1, George-street, Mansion-house, E.C.
AUDITORS—Sydney G. Smith, Esq., public accountant, 19, Coleman-street, E.C.
And one member to be elected from and by the body of shareholders.
ENGINEER—Mr. William H. Gray, St. Austell, Cornwall.
LOCAL MANAGER AND PURSER—Capt. Richards.
SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Spargo.

OFFICES.

NOS. 224 AND 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of working an extensive mineral property, situated immediately to the west of the celebrated Devon Great Consols, which, upon an outlay of £1024, has paid in dividends £945,152, the present value of that property being £588,800.

The geological position of the two mines is identical, and the same lodes pass through the entire length of the sett; it is, therefore, reasonably expected that equally favourable results will be realised.

The total outlay required to bring the mine into a profitable state of working has been carefully investigated, and cannot exceed £10,000.

The directors have the utmost confidence in recommending this investment to their friends and the public. It has elements of success equal, perhaps superior, to any mining enterprise, undertaken since the issue of shares in the Devon Great Consols Mine, adjoining.

The directors have already received applications for a considerable number of shares, and the allotment letters will be issued in order of date of application.

Applications for shares to be accompanied by a deposit of £2 10s. per share, and £2 10s. per share will have to be paid on allotment.

The directors do not bind themselves to call up more than £10 per share, and shareholders will have the option of pre-payment only to this amount, upon which interest at 6 per cent. will be paid.

The operations at the mine are being carried on with all possible dispatch, under the able superintendence of Capt. Richards, whose report is annexed.

The company will be incorporated under the Companies Act, which limits the liability of shareholders to the amount of their respective subscriptions.

Applications for the remaining shares may be made in the usual form, addressed to the secretary, directors, or bankers.

The report from Captain Joseph Richards, mineral agent for the Right Hon. Earl Fortescue, justifies the expectations of the directors. The captain's practical knowledge of the underground workings of the Devon Great Consols, and long acquaintance with the run of lodes and their connection with this property, constitute him an indisputable authority.

I beg to hand you my report of this mine. It is situated directly east of New Wheal Martha, and west of the Devon Great Consols, and is in a direct line with the main lode of these mines, so that it may be considered as occupying a first-rate position. The great lode of New Wheal Martha and the main lode of Devon Great Consols run directly through the sett, as do also other lodes of very great promise. Two shafts are sunk, and levels driven. I feel assured that the prospects are such as to guarantee large returns of copper ore, and am, therefore, justified in recommending the Great Devon Maria as a very superior property. In addition to the very fine appearance of the lodes themselves, there are cross-courses and intersections, on which are often found the most splendid and valuable courses of ore. Any investors with whom my counsel has weight should promptly secure an interest, for, in my belief, the prospects of this mine are not exceeded by those of any other mine in the two counties.

JOSEPH RICHARDS, St. John's, Lamerton.

New Wheal Martha, Aug. 28, 1864.—Agreeably with your request, I beg to hand you my report of this mine. Its situation is between the New Wheal Martha and the Devon Great Consols. The masterly lodes of Great Wheal Martha, which are making such large returns, pass through the entire length of this sett, in a direct line with the run of the Devon Great Consols lodes. The strata in which these promising lodes are embedded are most congenial for the formation of metal, and are traversed by the cross-courses that have exercised so beneficial an influence as to their metal-bearing qualities in other mines in the neighbourhood. There is a large amount of labour done towards accomplishing a trial of this mine, and I have no doubt but that it will prove a most profitable undertaking to those who may become interested in it.

HENRY RICKARD.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WENDRON UNITED MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 12th day of September inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at WENDRON UNITED MINES, in the parish of Wendron, within the said Stannaries, either together or in lots, the MINE SETTS or GRANTS of the said company, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:—

ONE 24 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE, with 8 tons BOILER.
1 fly-wheel, 10 tons.
2 bobs, 4½ tons each.
16 stamps heads and axle, with 4 frames.
31 8 in. pumps.
2 6 ft. 8 in. flat bottom windbores.
1 8 in. sinking windbore.
3 8 in. doorpieces.
2 11 ft. 7 in. working pieces.
2 8 in. H pieces.
1 8 in. plunger pole, stuffing box & gland.
1 6 in. ditto
1 5 in. ditto
70 fms. of ladders, iron staves.
30 fms. 7 in. wood rods.
Strapping plates, with rod pins complete.
20 fms. 6 in. ditto
4 arm capstan and shears, with pulleys complete.
60 fms. ⅝ chain.
1 large 4 ft. pulley.
75 fms. wire-rope.
Shaft bob and stand complete, with 20 fms. 5 in. wood rod.
15 small pulleys, with stand complete.
1 horse whim, and about 60 fms. of 3 in. rope, shaft tackle.
1 whim.
160, 140, and 60 fms. of horse whim chain and tackle.
40 fms. 8 in. and 30 6 in. launders.
11 strips, 25 ft. long.
36 slime trunks.
24 flat frames.
8 hand frames, with sheds and coffers.
6 buddles.
1 tin hutch.
8 kieves.
2 stamp tubs.
9 barrows.
Several 4 in. air pipes.
2 patent air machines.
A large and small crane.
A large quantity of Norway and American timber, & several wood sheds.
1 40 in. smiths' bellows, anvil and vice.
1 screw stock.
1 hide of leather.

A quantity of smiths' and mine tools, pick hilts, shovels, oil and tallow, and account-house furniture, and a variety of other materials and effects in general use in mines.

Further particulars may be had on application to Mr. BELLINGHAM, the officer in possession; at the office of the Registrar of the said Court, in Truro; or to Messrs. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, September 1, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and in the MATTER of the OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, to SEND THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS of THEIR DEBTS or CLAIMS, and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any) to the undersigned, William Joseph White, of 33, King-street, in the City of London, and William Polkinghorne, of Tywardreath, in the county of Cornwall, the liquidators of the said company; and, if so required by notice in writing from the said liquidators, are, by their solicitors, to COME IN and PROVE THEIR said DEBTS or CLAIMS before the Registrar of the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

WILLIAM J. WHITE } Liquidators.
WILLIAM POLKINGHORNE }

Dated this 2d day of September, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the DULTA TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 23d day of September inst., to SEND IN THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to William Michell, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court at Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, September 7, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the DULTA TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 20th day of September inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the Dulta Tin Mine, in the parish of St. Dennis, within the said Stannaries, either together or in lots, the MINE SETT or GRANT of the said company, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:—

ONE 20 in. cylinder STEAM ENGINE, 4½ ft. stroke, 7 tons BOILER, 12 heads stamps attached, with fly-wheel and connections complete.

ONE 22 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, with 6½ tons BOILER, not erected.

12 ft. WATER WHEEL, 2 ft. breast, with 3 heads stamps attached; 30 fms. 9 in. lift complete, shears 55 ft. high, capstan with oak axle, horse whim, 2 balance bobs, about 70 fms. flat rods, capstan chain, whim chain, kibbies, pulleys, about 25 fms. launders, 30 fms. ladders, wood roofs to four large sheds, lot of new and old timber and plank, round and other buddles, tin floors, racks, kieves, trunking machine, stamps, strakes, screw stock, taps and screws, grindstone and frame, 4¾ in. vice, anvil, 34 in. smiths' bellows, large iron beam, scales and stand, smiths and miners' tools, carpenters' bench, new wood cistern, 11 barrows, lot of building stone, slate and brick, a quantity of tallow, hemp, leather, oil, grease and tar, and about 4 tons of coals, and the account-house furniture, and a variety of other materials and effects in general use in mines.

Further particulars may be had on application to the officer in possession, or to—
Messrs. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, September 6, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

PURSUANT to two several orders made in the consolidated causes of Gatley *v.* Rabey the Younger, and Arnall *v.* Rabey the Younger, the CREDITORS in respect of SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINE, in the parish of Perranzabuloe, within the said Stannaries, are, on or before the 21st day of September inst., to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office, in Truro, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decrees.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, September 7, 1864.

In Chancery.

VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT MINING ESTATE AND FARM.

MR. JOSEPH COOKSEY WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery made in a cause Lloyd *v.* Pearson, and with the approbation of the Master of the Rolls), at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham, on Thursday, the 22d September, 1864, at Two o'clock precisely,

A very DESIRABLE LEASEHOLD MINING PROPERTY, known as the LEYCETT COLLIERY, situate in the parish of MADELEY, STAFFORDSHIRE, comprising the ungotten MINES of COAL, IRONSTONE, and LIMESTONE in upwards of 4000 acres, and a FARM of about 70 acres (a part of the estates of Lord Crewe), together with the COLLIERY PLANT and STOCK.

It is held under an agreement, dated the 12th day of March, 1857, made between Lord Crewe of the one part and Daniel Pearson of the other part, for a lease for the term of 21 years, commencing from the 1st day of April, 1857, at a fixed mine rent for the colliery of £600 per annum, and a surface rent for any land not held as therein mentioned (required for colliery or other purposes) of £3 or £2 per acre per annum, according to the state of cultivation. And at the rent of £72 3s. per annum for the farm.

The property lies about three miles from the Madeley station of the London and North-Western Railway, and four miles from the Newcastle-under-Lyne station of the North Staffordshire Railway. A branch railway from the London and North-Western Railway, at a point near the Madeley station, has been constructed for the use of the colliery, through part of the estate.

The whole of the property will be sold in one lot, the implements, utensils, stock, and effects being paid for by the purchaser of the estate at a valuation, as stated in the conditions of sale.

The property may be viewed on application to Mr. DAVID PEACOCK, mine agent, Tipton; or to Mr. W. H. LLOYD, at the farm; and particulars and plans may be obtained of him; and of Mr. J. H. THURSFIELD, solicitor, Wednesbury; Messrs. S. F. MILLER and SON, solicitors, 10, Duke-street, St. James's, London; Messrs. BOURNE and OWEN, solicitors, Dudley; Messrs. CLOWES and HICKLEY, solicitors, Temple, London; at the North Staffordshire Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent; of the auctioneer, Paradise-street, Westbromwich; or at the place of sale.

JOHN WM. HAWKINS, Chief Clerk.
S. F. MILLER AND SON, Sussex Chambers, 10, Duke-street, St. James's, London (agents for John Hunt Thursfield, of Wednesbury, Staffordshire, plaintiff's solicitor).

MR. BRANCH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (by direction of the liquidators of the company), at the office of the BRADA UNITED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), Fenwick Chambers, Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 21st day of September, 1864, at Half-past Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, all those VALUABLE MINES, VEINS, SEAMS, and BEDS of LEAD, SILVER-LEAD, COPPER, and ZINC ORE, situate in the parish of RUSHEN, south-west end of the ISLE OF MAN, now the property of the Brada United Mining Company (Limited); and also all the VALUABLE MACHINERY and WORKING UTENSILS, and all ores, matters, and things the property of the said company, now in, upon, or about the mines.

The mines are held under lease from the Crown, for the term of 21 years, from the 10th October, 1851, subject to certain rents and royalties.

The mines have been recently surveyed by two experienced Cornish miners, whose report is of a most encouraging character. This report can be seen on application, as mentioned below.

The mines are offered for sale simply because the present proprietors are unable to find the necessary capital for working them.

All further information may be obtained on application to Mr. JAMES MOORE, Fenwick Chambers, Liverpool, the secretary of the company; or to Messrs. STOCKLEY and WRIGLEY, solicitors, 16, Castle-street, Liverpool.

TO BE SOLD, the LEASE of an excellent BARYTES MINE, conveniently situated, near to BANTRY BAY, COUNTY CORK. The barytes is of good quality, and the vein 6 ft. wide and 40 ft. breast, laid dry by the present lessee, who has driven a horse level up to it, so that large quantities can be produced and shipped at a very low price. Good facilities for manufacturing by water-power are available in the immediate neighbourhood.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. SAML. WESTON, Clarendon-place, Leeds; or to Mr. JAMES SAMPSON, Schull, County Cork.

IRON PYRITES.—PERSONS REQUIRING IRON PYRITES from Spain, with FIFTY PER CENT. SULPHUR, are requested to apply to B. AREILLE, Fonda del Commercio, Santander, Spain.

BY ORDER OF THE LIQUIDATORS.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT—PATENT ALKALI WORKS, ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE.
LARGE SALE OF BUILDINGS, MATERIALS, &c.

MR. KIRK respectfully announces that he is instructed to catalogue and SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 28th, 29th, and 30th days of September, the WHOLE of the BUILDINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION (in order that the whole may be taken down, removed, and the ground cleared) forming the EXTENSIVE WORKS known as the far-famed PATENT ALKALI WORKS, at ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE, including EXTENSIVE RANGES of SUBSTANTIAL BRICK BUILDINGS, blue slated roofing of the very best Welsh blue slates, rafters, joists, beams, planking, &c., immense in quantity, and excellent in quality; cast and wrought ironwork in columns, girders, tie rods, &c.; lead flashings, gutterings, shoots, &c.; flags, tileing, &c. Also, a 25 horse CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, large cast-iron water tank, together with a vast assemblage of other valuable materials and effects.

Full particulars in future advertisements and catalogues, which are in course of preparation, and will be ready shortly; and in the interim address the Auctioneer, at his offices, 8, Essex-street, King-street, Manchester.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
VULCAN WORKS, CHURCH, NEAR ACCRINGTON AND BLACKBURN.

MR. KIRK is favoured with instructions from the assignees of Mr. Lupton, roller maker, machinist, &c., to arrange, catalogue, and SELL BY AUCTION, under a deed of assignment, for the benefit of the creditors, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 21st, 22d, and 23d days of September, the whole of the VALUABLE TOOLS, UTENSILS, PLANT, MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, STOCK IN TRADE, &c., in the works, foundry, fitting shops, smiths' shops, stores, &c., on these extensive works.

Full particulars of which will be given in detailed catalogues, which are being prepared, and will be ready shortly, and may be had of Messrs. HALL and BALDWIN, solicitors, Clitheroe; or of the Auctioneer, at his offices, 8, Essex-street, King-street, Manchester.

IMPORTANT SALE OF COLLIERY PLANT, POWERFUL WINDING AND PUMPING ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, MAIN CRAB and GIN, LARGE PATENT METAL PULLEYS, 19-in. and 16-in. PUMPS, WIRE and HEMP ROPES, MALLEABLE IRON PIT CAGES, SPEARS and SPEAR PLATES, SIXTEEN HUNDRED YARDS of RAILS, ASHLAR STONE, FIREBRICKS, SMITHS' TOOLS, &c., &c., FOR SALE BY AUCTION at CHILTON COLLIERY, FERRY HILL RAILWAY STATION, in the COUNTY of DURHAM.

MR. GEORGE HARDCASTLE has the honour to announce that he is instructed by the Trustees of the Right Hon. the Earl of Eldon to SELL BY AUCTION, at the CHILTON COLLIERY, on Tuesday, October 4, 1864, all the VALUABLE WORKING PLANT, comprising—

ONE NEW DOUBLE ACTION HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE, by Murray, of Chester-le-Street, with two 22-in. cylinders, 4-ft. stroke, metal fly-wheel, 18 ft. diameter, and metal drum, 8 ft. 9 in. by 4 ft.

ONE HIGH PRESSURE PUMPING BEAM ENGINE, 40-in. cylinder, and 6-ft. stroke.

ONE HIGH PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE, 25-in. cylinder, 5-ft. stroke, with metal fly-wheel, 18 ft. diameter; rope rolls, 9 ft. diameter; and malleable iron crank.

FIVE STEAM BOILERS—three 30 ft. long, two 25 ft. long, and all 6 ft. diameter.

ONE SMALL BOILER, 8 ft. by 3 ft. 4 in.

TWO METAL PATENT PULLEYS, 10 ft. diameter, Memel shear legs, pulley frame, and stays, brass carriages, &c.

Two new malleable iron pit cages, 7 ft. 6 in. long, 2 ft. 10 in. broad, and 4 ft. 6 in. deep; pit cradle and chains; new main crab, with oak main piece, 18 in. diameter; new jack gin, with 9-ft. drum, over trees, frames, and uprights; five 19-in. pamps, fourteen 16-in. pumps, and one tapering pump—all 10 ft. long; one 15-in. working barrel, 12 ft. 6 in. long; one bucket doorpiece, 6 ft. 6 in. long; one powerful three-throw horse crank force pump, 12-in. stroke, and 5-in. pumps—double powered winch and chain, red pine spears, malleable spear plates, bottom rods, bucket joints, buckets and clacks, pump bolts, cross bars, bucket door bars and bolts, leather hoggers, lead weezes, leather hose, pump and spear slings; eight fire doors, fire bars, and boiler fire tools; two 3-in. round wire ropes, 60 fms. each; two 3-in. flat wire ropes, 65 fms. each; one 10-in. hemp crab rope; one 7-in. hemp jack rope, and sundry other ropes and falls; 1600 yards of malleable iron rails, from 40 lbs. to 80 lbs. per yard; chairs, crossings, and sleepers; patent tub weighing-machine; patent steam gauges; sundry metal pipes, from 4 to 6 in. diameter; pair of iron blocks for 4½-in. rope; crane chain; smiths' vice, bellows, fullers, swages, tongs, and anvil; stone hammers, spades, shovels, old brass, lead, and iron; a large quantity of massive Ashlar freestone, "Newfield" firebricks, and fire-clay lumps; 3-in. and other planks, and sundry building materials, walls, roofs, doors, windows, &c.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock; luncheon for purchasers at 12; sale resumed at 1.

N.B.—The Chilton Colliery is close to the North Eastern and the West Hartlepool Railways, with both of which it has locomotive connections.

PAYMENTS.—All payments to be made in cash.

Catalogues to be had, on and after Friday, the 9th of September inst., upon application to JOHN JOHNSON, Esq., mining engineer, Tynemouth; Mr. BENJAMIN DAWSON, South Hetton; or at the Sunderland Sale Offices.

The Sunderland Sale Offices, Lambton-street, Sunderland, Sept. 1, 1864.

COED MAWR POOL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED),

NEAR LLANRWST, NORTH WALES.

The Liquidators appointed for winding-up the affairs of the above-named company are PREPARED, on or before the 15th day of September, 1864, to RECEIVE TENDERS for the PURCHASE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, of the above LEAD MINES for the RESIDUE of the LEASES for which are held, together with the VALUABLE PLANT, MACHINERY, BUILDINGS, TOOLS, and OTHER IMPLEMENTS now upon the mines.

Further particulars and other information may be obtained of Mr. GEO. I. SOPER, one of the liquidators, at the offices of the company, 25A, Bucklersbury, London.

MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, viz.:—18 and 19 in. pumps; also, to fit the pumps, working barrels, windbores, H pieces and doors, clack doorpieces, plunger poles, with stuffing boxes and glands complete; complete sets of brass clack seats and valves for 3 18 in. plunger lifts and 2 17 in. drawing lifts; several tons of steam whim chain, staples, glands, a miner's dry, &c.—Apply to Mr. M. T. HITCHINS, St. Agnes.

Dated September 7, 1864.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an EXTENSIVE MINERAL PROPERTY, comprising upwards of 1000 acres, containing valuable seams of coal, suited to steam and house purposes, together with abundant deposits of rich iron ore, fire-clay, and freestone, and only three miles distant from the city of Bristol. A railway, for which an Act has been obtained, will pass within 200 yards of the property, which, therefore, affords an admirable opportunity to capitalists.

Applications to be made to Messrs. GEORGE ASHMEAD and SON, land surveyors, Mr. WALTER TOPPING, mining engineer, or to Messrs. WHITTINGTON and GRIBBLE, solicitors, all of Bristol.

MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a SLATE QUARRY PROPERTY, vein proved, and position commanding all advantages. Also, a VALUABLE GRANT, possessing a RICH SILVER-LEAD MINE, with other lodes, very favourable.—To treat for the same, apply to Mr. H. P. M. OWEN, C.E., Penrhyndendraeth, via Carnarvon.

Mr. OWEN has OTHER MINES and QUARRIES TO DISPOSE OF. Also, begs to offer his services to gentlemen in all inspections of native mineral, with practical reports thereon. Immediate attention given.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, PART or the WHOLE of a good CHINA CLAY WORK, in the county of CORNWALL, with ample water-power, capable of producing from 2000 to 3000 tons of clay of the best quality annually.

Parties desirous of treating for same may have full particulars on applying to "A. B.," Post-office, Bodmin.

FOR SALE, 19½ in. FORCING PUMP, 14 in. LIFTING PUMP, HAND PUMPS, pumping crank, lifting screw, pit chain, and other colliery material.—Apply to Mr. JOHN FARLER, Nailsea, near Bristol.

ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the extensive MANUFACTURING PREMISES, known as the RAVENHEAD COPPER SMELTING WORKS, situate at ST. HELEN'S, with a wharf on the canal, and a branch of the St. Helen's Railway running through the property.

The entire site is about 20 acres, of which about 5 acres are occupied by the works, the remainder being arable and pasture land.

The buildings comprise a series of very substantially erected, light, and lofty ground-floor factories, arranged for the purposes of copper and silver smelting works, but they will be available for many other large manufacturing establishments, as they possess the advantages of direct communication by rail or water carriage with all parts of the kingdom.

Coals can be obtained from pits in the neighbourhood, at an almost nominal price, and labour is cheap and abundant.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, London, E.C.; and of Messrs. HARRISON and FINCH, 2, Gray's Inn, London.

TO BE LET, SEVERAL EXTENSIVE MINERAL ROYALTIES, on the EGTON ESTATE, GROSMONT, near WHITBY, YORKSHIRE. The above contains abundant DEPOSITS of IRONSTONE, FREESTONE, and WHINSTONE, and possess direct communication with the Whitby branch of the North-Eastern Railway, and with the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway, by which limestone, coals, and coke can be obtained at reasonable rates.—Applications, stating terms, to be made on or before the 1st October next, to Mr. THOMAS E. FORSTER, No. 7, Ellison-place, Newcastle-on-Tyne; or to Mr. G. B. FORSTER, Cowpen Colliery, Blyth, Morpeth, of whom further particulars and information can be obtained.

SLATE QUARRIES.—TO BE LET, ALLT DINAS SLATE QUARRY, situate in the parish of Lanafon Faur, in the county of Brecon, ten miles from Builth, five from the intended railway station at Maesceinfod on the Central Wales Railway, and six from the Mid Wales Railway at Newbridge.

The slate vein runs up from the river to the top of the mountain, to a height of 511 ft., is about half a mile in length, and 200 yards in width.

Four openings have been made in the vein, and although penetrated only to a few feet from the surface it produces good slates.

The slate is of good quality and fine texture, of bluish grey colour, the same as Lord Palmerston's quarry, Festiniog and Aberllefenny.

The metal and quality of the slate is strong and durable, will bear carriage to any part of the world, and stands the heat necessary for enamelling perfectly.

There is room for tipping rubbish for centuries, and a plentiful supply of water at all times of the year.

Apply to J. PRATT, Esq., land agent, Crickhowell.

MR. GEORGE HENWOOD, MINING ENGINEER, LOCHHEAD HOUSE, LOCHWINNOCH, SCOTLAND, OFFERS his SERVICES and ADVICE on mines situated in any part of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Isle of Man, &c. Mr. Henwood's extensive experience in his peculiar department of mining science is well known, and will be exerted to the utmost for the benefit of his clients.

THE PANT DU AND WAENLAS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act of 1862, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.
Capital £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each.
Deposit on application, £1 per share; and £1 on allotment. An interval of not less than six months between each call.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS BARNES, Esq., M.P., The Quinta, near Chirk—CHAIRMAN.
THOMAS PAINTER, Esq., Grove Park, Wrexham.
JOHN THOMAS DAWES, Esq., Smethwick Hall, Smethwick, Staffordshire.
CHARLES HUGHES, Esq., Wrexham.
ISAAC SHONE, Esq., Grove Park, Wrexham.
(With power to add to their number.)

MANAGER—Mr. Thomas Williams, Coedporth, near Wrexham.
BANKERS—The National Provincial Bank of England, Wrexham.
SOLICITOR AND SECRETARY—C. Hicks, Esq., Shrewsbury.
REGISTERED OFFICE.
MARKET CHAMBERS, MARKET SQUARE, SHREWSBURY.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working the celebrated Pant Du and Waenlas Lead Mines, in the parishes of Llanferras and Llanarmon, in the county of Denbigh, held under lease from the Marquis of Westminster, at the moderate dues of £1 per ton.

These two mines, which until recently have been held under separate leases, and worked by different proprietors, will now be united in one lease (newly granted for the term of 21 years) and carried on under one management, the effect of which will be very greatly to facilitate the development of both properties. A large tract of unworked orey ground, containing 70 acres, has also been added to Pant Du, which will very considerably augment the value of the sett.

By reference to the map of the Government Geological Survey for this district, it will appear that these mines are situated in the carboniferous limestone, resting on the clay-slate. The sett as a whole is very extensive, and estimated to contain about 500 acres, being in the heart of one of the richest lead districts in the kingdom, and lying between some of its most profitable mines—viz., the Macsysafn on the north, and the Westminster and Belgrave Mines on the south, all of which have been greatly productive, and have yielded many hundreds of thousands of pounds to their fortunate owners, Macsysafn Mine alone having yielded upwards of 15,000 tons of lead ore during the few years it was worked by its late proprietors, the Messrs. Lewis.

The western part only of Pant Du has been worked to any depth, the lowest level being about 70 fathoms from surface. The eastern portion is comparatively untouched. This mine is traversed by five strong and well-known lodes, running north-west and south-east, some of which form important junctions, all being intersected by a cross-course running nearly north-east and south-west. Four of these lodes carry their course through the Waenlas sett down to the River Alyn. From this stream was commenced, many years ago, a deep adit level to drain Waenlas, but when this important work is brought up into Pant Du (which could only be accomplished by uniting the two mines under one management) it will unwater the whole of the mines, and lay open a large tract of rich bearing ground to the operations of the present company.

The deep adit has been driven about 1000 yards from the River Alyn, and when carried a short distance further will have a very considerable back or roof in the strong bearing measures of Waenlas and Pant Du. It will, therefore, be one of the main objects of the present company to prosecute the deep level on the Waenlas and other veins (all of which have been profitably worked to a shallow depth), until the best measures are intersected both in Waenlas and Pant Du.

At least £20,000 have already been spent in driving the adit levels and doing other necessary works at Waenlas. Several shafts have been sunk from the surface on the course of the deep adit, thoroughly ventilating the works. There is one pumping engine with 18-in. cylinder, and one good 30-in. pumping and winding engine at Pant Du, together with smiths' shop, commodious offices, and other buildings, and the shafts at both mines have been well timbered, and will require but a moderate outlay to put them in thorough repair.

The turnpike-road from Denbigh to Mold passes close to the mines, and the River Alyn affords an unfailing stream of water for washing the ores.

The prospects of these mines must be considered as most encouraging, when it is a known fact that the parallel lodes of Macsysafn and Belgrave have borne very largely down to 150 and 200 fathoms respectively, whereas the lowest workings of Waenlas and Pant Du, on the runs of ore, are not more than 70 fms., and at this comparatively shallow depth they have made large returns.

Large deposits of ore are known to be left in the old workings of Pant Du, and can be let at once on tribute, so that immediate returns may be confidently anticipated.

These mines have been inspected by Capt. Absalom Francis, of the Holway Mines, Flintshire, Walter Eddy, Esq., of Ruabon, Capt. Wm. Clemence, of the Westminster Mines, Capt. John Pryor, of Glan Alyn Mines, near Mold, and other eminent mining engineers, who unanimously agree as to their great value, and recommend that operations be carried on with vigour. The value of the mines is further confirmed by the fact that from one small spot alone in Pant Du upwards of 1000 tons of ore were raised in less than three years.

The whole of these valuable mines, including plant, buildings, and machinery, have been agreed to be purchased and transferred to the company for 79627. 10s. in cash, and 1480 fully paid-up shares.

Applications for shares, accompanied with deposit (which will be returned to the applicant in the event of no allotment), may be made to the bankers, or to the secretary, at the offices of the company, where prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained, and specimens of the ore, the original reports, and plans and sections of the mines, may be inspected.

THE ISLE OF MAN SLATE QUARRY AND GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, which limits the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares.
Capital £160,000, in 160,000 shares of £1 each.
Deposit on application 2s. 6d. per share, and 2s. 6d. on allotment.
No call to exceed 2s. 6d. per share, and an interval of not less than six months between each call.
A less number than 100 shares will not be allotted.

DIRECTORS.

Capt. R. J. MARSH, R.N., Cottage Mona, Ramsey—CHAIRMAN.
Capt. EWEN CAMERON, Glenfaba House, Peel.
SAMUEL BROADBENT, Esq., Bibaloe, Onchan, near Douglas.
JOSEPH HIGGINS, Esq., Peveril-terrace, Peel.
LESLIE LOCKHART, Esq., H.M. Customs, Peel.
Capt. G. RUSSEL, 103, Albany-street, Regent's-park, London.
JOHN MORGAN, Esq., Wainham Lodge, Shrewsbury.
(With power to add to their number.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Henry Johnson, Esq., Norfolk House, St. John's, Isle of Man.
BANKERS—The North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool.
" The National Provincial Bank of England, Shrewsbury.
SOLICITOR AND SECRETARY—C. Hicks, Esq., Shrewsbury.
REGISTERED OFFICE,—MARKET CHAMBERS, SHREWSBURY.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been established for the purpose of acquiring and working a most extensive and valuable mineral property, called the Glenrushen and Dalby Slate and Slab Quarries, situate in the parish of Patrick, in the southern district of the Isle of Man.

The property on which the quarries are opened consists of 6906 acres, nearly the whole of which is proved to be composed of slate rock, equal in quality to any produced from the best quarries in Wales.

This immense property, which it is believed is the largest slate sett in the kingdom, and likely to become one of the most valuable, is held under a lease from the Crown for the term of 21 years, at a reduced royalty of 1-16th, of which term 19¼ years are unexpired.

A large sum of money has been spent in opening out and proving the value of their property, not only at the principal quarries at Glenrushen, but also on about 20 different parts of the sett, and "these trials have proved" (as stated in the report of Capt. John Francis, of Penrhyn, North Wales, under whose direction and advice these trials were made) "that almost the whole grant of 7000 acres is composed of slate-rock, and capable of having from eight to ten different quarries opened upon it."

The machinery and plant are very valuable, consisting of water-wheels, sawing mills and cutting machines, tramways, dressing sheds, offices, smiths and carpenters' shops, machine house, and other buildings; and there are several cottages erected, with a dining room and other conveniences for the accommodation of the quarrymen.

The sett has been inspected by Capt. John Francis, as before stated, and by Mr. W. R. Williams, of Dolgelly, mining engineer, Capts. Thomas and Robert Williams, of Coedporth, Denbighshire, and several other practical men, all of whom speak thereof in the highest terms.

The colour of the slate is a fine dark blue, the grain close and compact, the texture good, the lamination fine and silky, and the cleavage very good and straight.

There is also a very promising vein of green slate, which Capt. Francis recommends should be proved by driving a level into the rock, and if it turn out as well as anticipated will prove a very good green quarry.

In addition to the slate there are several veins or reefs of auriferous quartz traversing a portion of the sett, near to the Foxdale district, which it is believed will prove a valuable acquisition to the company. Portions of the quartz have been assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Sons, of London, Mr. Samuelson, of Liverpool, and other public assayers, with results varying from 1 oz. 2 dwts. 20 grs. to 5 dwts. of fine gold to the ton of quartz, and from the report of Mr. W. R. Williams there is every reason to expect most profitable results.

The quarries are about three miles from the shipping port of Peel, but when the projected railway from Douglas to Peel is completed they will be within a mile and a half of the intended station at Kirkpatrick, to connect them with which a loop-line will doubtless soon be formed.

Only £30,000 of the capital remains to be allotted.

Specimens of the slate may be seen, and prospectuses and forms of application for shares obtained at the offices of Messrs. LITTLEDALE, RIDLEY, and BARDSWELL, solicitors, Brown's-buildings, Liverpool; or at the registered office, where the original reports and map of the quarries may be inspected.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Isle of Man Slate Quarry and Gold Mining Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ , I hereby request that you will allot me shares in the Isle of Man Slate Quarry and Gold Mining Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me; to pay the deposit, allotment, and calls thereon, and to become a member of the company; and I authorise you to place my name on the register of members for the shares which may be allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen,
Name in full.....
Address in full.....
Profession or business (if any).....
Date ..... Place of business (if any) .....

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, CLARENCE CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER, are at all times in a position to deal in all the market Dividend and Progressive Mine shares, and also to advise on all mining matters, being practically acquainted with the business, and having a daily communication from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall.

Messrs. HARVEY and Co. publish a monthly "Mining Circular," containing a valuable summary of mining information. Forwarded gratis on application.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS, BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

MANUFACTURERS of STEAM ENGINES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS of ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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(LATE GILL AND CO.)
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
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STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS, CHAINS, SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING, RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
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Applications for shares must be made to the secretary, on or before the 1st of October next, but no allotment will be made until the first meeting of the directors, which will take place in that month.

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The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

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CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN, via SHREWSBURY, has had upwards of 20 years' practical experience in mining, during which time he had the entire management of several English and Welsh mines. Residing in the centre of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINING DISTRICT, and in close proximity to those of MERIONETHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYSHIRE, he OFFERS HIS SERVICES to SURVEY and REPORT UPON ANY MINE.

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MR. BRENTON SYMONS, M.E., begs to inform his clients that he will be unable to be in the Minera district until the 30th inst.
Truro, August 16, 1864.

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Exhibition Medal, 1862.

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Of the WALL, PILLAR, PORTABLE, or TRAVELLING KINDS; and CRABS and WINCHES for STEAM or HAND POWER, &c. Also, TURNTABLES, WATER COLUMNS, TANKS, and PUMPING MACHINERY, and GENERAL RAILWAY PLANT, manufactured by
RICHARD KITCHIN, ENGINEER AND IRONFOUNDER,
SCOTLAND BANK IRONWORKS, WARRINGTON.

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THE UNITY PATENT SAFETY FUSE COMPANY SCORRIER, CORNWALL, SOLICIT ORDERS for the DIFFERENT KINDS of SAFETY FUSE which they are PREPARED to SUPPLY, of SUPERIOR QUALITY, and of ANY LENGTH.

NEW COMBINED TURBINE, WINDING, AND PUMPING MACHINERY,
MANUFACTURED by GEORGE LOW,
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Who respectfully begs to bring the above to the notice of the mining public, as an exceedingly cheap and easy method of applying water-power for the above purposes.

The TURBINE, WINDING, and PUMPING MACHINERY are all fixed complete to one strong cast-iron bed plate, which can be placed in any situation without pit or excavation, and any height not exceeding 33 ft. from bottom of fall, the supply and suction pipe being all that is required to be connected to it, and can be brought in any direction. This combined machine can be easily removed when necessary.

G. Low begs also to state that the TURBINE is the most efficient and the cheapest method of applying water-power for mining purposes.

MANUFACTURER of WINDING, PUMPING, CRUSHING, STAMPING MACHINERY, WINDING ENGINES, WATER WHEELS.

IMPROVED TURBINE WATER WHEELS CONSTRUCTED either to WORK VERTICALLY or HORIZONTALLY, and upon the MOST SCIENTIFIC and EFFECTIVE PRINCIPLE.

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Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE, Tavistock, Devon.

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Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall,	1859,	price 2s. 6d.
Ditto	ditto	1860, price 2s. 6d.
Ditto	ditto	1862, price 5s.
Ditto	ditto	1864, price 5s.

Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall. Scale, three miles to an inch. Printed in three colours, showing distinctly the mining districts, the height of the hills, &c. Price 10s. 6d., on cloth and rollers.

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THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid.
1200	Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10 0 0	—		10 8 0.. 0 15 0	April, 1864
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8	2¼	2 2½	13 9 0.. 0 2 6	July, 1864
1248	Boscaswell (tin, copper), St. Just	6 15 0	—		1 5 0.. 0 5 0	May, 1864
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	—		477 15 0.. 3 0 0	May, 1864
5000	Bronfloyd (lead), Cardigan [L. £3]	2 7 6	—		0 19 0.. 0 2 6	April, 1864
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	40	38 40	8 10 0.. 0 15 0	Aug. 1864
1600	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0	—		280 10 0.. 2 0 0	June, 1864
2900	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwen.	30 0 0	32	31 32	32 8 6.. 0 10 0	Aug. 1864
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	—		7½ per cent.	Half-yrly.
40000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	—		1 per cent.	Half-yrly.
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	—		12 3 0.. 0 15 0	July, 1864
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	—		267 10 0.. 4 0 0	July, 1864
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	—		152 0 0.. 5 0 0	June, 1864
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0	600	580 590	923 0 0..10 0 0	July, 1864
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6	—		769 10 0.. 6 0 0	Aug. 1864
11800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	1⅜	1⅛ 1⅜	0 18 0.. 0 1 6	May, 1863
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]*	29 10 0	66	64 66	123 0 0.. 2 0 0	July, 1864
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	28	27½ 28	11 5 0.. 1 0 0	July, 1864
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	—		99 10 0.. 2 0 0	Aug. 1864
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—		369 10 0.. 4 0 0	June, 1864
1906	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 13 6	9	7¾ 8¼	1 10 0.. 0 10 0	May, 1864
2800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	—		64 0 0.. 1 0 0	June, 1864
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Christow	3 18 6	—		1 9 6.. 0 5 0	Aug. 1864
12500	Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	4 0 0	16	15 16	0 11 0.. 0 5 0	June, 1864
1798	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	18 6 0	—		5 15 0.. 0 10 0	Nov. 1863
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	28	27½ 28¼	3 19 6.. 0 12 0	June, 1864
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	—		15 0 0.. 5 0 0	Aug. 1864
1024	Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	40	38 40	28 0 0.. 1 15 0	Feb. 1864
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	—		424 10 0.. 3 0 0	Aug. 1864
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	5	4⅝ 4⅞	2 14 0.. 0 1 0	July, 1864
3000	Minera Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 2 0.. 0 2 0	Aug. 1864
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (ld.), Wrexham	25 0 0	—		155 18 0..10 0 0	Aug. 1864
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	27½	27¼ 27⅞	16 19 7.. 0 12 3	Jan. 1864
40000	Mwyndy (iron ore) [L. £4] [S.E.]	2 10 0	—		0 4 0.. 0 2 0	April, 1864
250	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	20 0 0	—		7 0 0.. 1 0 0	June, 1864
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 6 6	2¼	2¼ 2½	0 9 6.. 0 1 6	July, 1864
5936	North Treskerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	3¼	3⅛ 3⅜	0 13 0.. 0 2 6	Feb. 1864
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	—		36 19 0.. 0 2 6	Mar. 1863
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—		112 10 0..10 0 0	July, 1864
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15 0 0	—		7 19 6.. 0 10 0	Nov. 1863
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0	—		1 0 0.. 1 0 0	July, 1863
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 6 7	41	38 40	74 5 0.. 1 0 0	Aug. 1864
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0	—	2¾ 3	0 10 0.. 0 1 6	June, 1863
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0	520	500 520	445 10 0.. 7 0 0	July, 1864
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	—		74 10 0.. 1 0 0	May, 1863
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9	47	40 50	370 13 6.. 1 0 0	Nov. 1863
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth	14 0 0	—		0 5 0.. 0 5 0	Mar. 1864
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives†	8 0 0	—		490 10 0.. 0 10 0	May, 1864
6000	Tincroft (cop. tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	19½	19 20	15 1 0.. 0 12 6	June, 1864
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L. £5]	4 0 0	—		6 2 6.. 1 10 0	Mar. 1864
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	10	9 10	25 13 0.. 0 5 0	July, 1864
3000	W. Chiverton, (ld.), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	—	67½	62½ 67½	3 0 0.. 0 15 0	Aug. 1864
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	70		51 0 0.. 1 10 0	July, 1864
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47 10 0	220	210 215	413 0 0.. 4 0 0	Aug. 1864
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	95	92½ 97½	601 10 0.. 1 10 0	Aug. 1864
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	—		15 0 0.. 0 10 0	Aug. 1864
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	5 4 6	4¾	4¼ 4¾	1 18 6.. 0 5 0	Aug. 1864
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 6	—		10 2 6.. 0 7 6	July, 1864
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	—		58 7 6.. 0 10 0	June, 1864
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	86 2 6	—		288 5 0.. 4 0 0	Mar. 1864
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	—		343 3 0.. 5 0 0	May, 1864
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	212½	210 215	178 15 0.. 4 0 0	Aug. 1864
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	21	19 20	50 5 0.. 0 12 6	Aug. 1864
2044	Wheal Tremayne (tin), Gwinear	6 11 3	—		6 1 3.. 0 5 0	Nov. 1863
7000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	2 10 0	14½	14¼ 14½	14 11 0.. 0 6 0	April, 1864

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid.
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	—		36 10 0.. 1 0 0	Mar. 1862
8000	Chiverton (lead), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	6 0 0	8	7¼ 7¾	— .. —	—
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	76 10 0	—	80 90	85 0 0.. 2 0 0	June, 1857
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 15 9	15¼		1 7 0.. 0 7 0	May, 1862
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	12 0 0	—		2 7 6.. —	Sept. 1862
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	—		7 12 0.. 0 4 0	July, 1862
4076	Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock	6 6 3	—		0 10 0.. 0 2 6	Feb. 1859
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	—		0 17 6.. 0 2 6	Jan. 1863
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	—		41 9 3.. 0 2 6	June, 1860
4000	Great South Tolgus, Redruth	0 14 6	2⅝	2 2¼	7 18 6.. 0 5 0	Dec. 1861
10240	Gunnis Lake (Clitters' Adit)	0 2 0	—		0 3 0.. 0 1 6	Mar. 1862
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	—		1091 0 0.. 5 0 0	May, 1860
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	—		18 18 1.. 0 7 6	Aug. 1862
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8	—		0 10 4.. 0 0 8	Mar. 1862
5000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	1 14 0	—		0 5 0.. 0 5 0	Dec. 1862
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	32 17 9	—		9 15 0.. 1 0 0	June, 1862
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	13 10 0	—		7 0 0.. 0 10 0	Sept. 1860
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	—		11 0 0.. 2 0 0	Mar. 1862
12000	Twelve Apostles Amal. (ld.), Wrexham	1 0 0	—		— .. —	—
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	19 13 10	—		8 15 0.. 1 0 0	Jan. 1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	—		14 10 0.. 3 0 0	June, 1861
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	7 0 0	11	10 11	101 1 3.. 0 10 0	Oct. 1862
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 7 6	—		3 0 0.. 0 10 0	Oct. 1863
1024	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	20 0 0	—		295 10 0.. 5 0 0	Feb. 1861
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	3 14 0	—		6 2 0.. 1 0 0	Sept. 1863
896	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	10 17 6	9		76 5 0.. 1 0 0	May, 1863
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—		0 19 0.. 0 3 0	May, 1862

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid.
20000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	—		0 1 0.. 0 1 0	Dec. 1863
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	—		315 0 0.. 5 0 0	Mar. 1864
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—		4 6 8.. 0 14 10	Dec. 1863
15000	Cape Copper Mining [L. £10] [S.E.]	7 0 0	10¾	10 11	0 10 0.. 0 10 0	July, 1864
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	32	29 31	100 0 0.. 0 8 0	July, 1864
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 10 0	⅝	⅜ ⅝	0 0 9.. 0 0 9	Dec. 1863
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	—		1 12 0.. 0 2 0	Aug. 1864
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—		7½ per cent.	Yearly.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	4	3½ 4	0 11 4.. 0 3 0	Feb. 1864
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	23	21 23	21 10 0.. 1 0 0	June, 1864
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	1¼	1 1⅛	0 12 0.. 0 1 0	June, 1864
15000	Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	8 0 0	6⅛	5¼ 6⅛	10 1 2.. 0 5 0	Aug. 1864
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	—		1 1 0.. 0 2 0	July, 1864
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	9	6 8	1 7 3.. 0 7 3	Jan. 1864
97500	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1⅛	⅞ 1⅛	0 12 6.. 0 1 0	July, 1864
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	37	35 37	63 15 0.. 2 10 0	June, 1864
48174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0	6	5 5½	2 14 0.. 0 5 0	May, 1864
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L. £10]	5 0 0	—		0 10 0.. 0 5 0	May, 1864
25000	Victoria (London) Mining Co. [L.]	1 0 0	1⅜		0 1 9.. 0 1 9	Aug. 1864
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 12 0.. 0 5 0	June, 1864
45000	Yudanamutana (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	2½	2½ 2⅝	0 5 0.. 0 5 0	Aug. 1863

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid.
10000	Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		4 5 0.. 0 15 0	Nov. 1853
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	—		6 18 0.. 0 10 0	Nov. 1862
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		15 per cent.	May, 1859
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	¾	½ ¾	0 9 6.. 0 1 6	July, 1859

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
35000	Alamillos (lead), Spain] L. £2]	0 15 0	1⅛	⅞ 1⅛	July, 1864
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 5 0	—	⅛ ⅜	Dec. 1863
20000	Beariz Tin Streaming Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	—		Oct. 1863
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅞		Feb. 1864
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—		Jan. 1859
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	—		Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £3] [S.E.]	1 5 0	—		Oct. 1863
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 12 0	—		Dec. 1863
15000	El Chico Mining and Reduction (silver) [L. £5]]	3 0 0	—		Mar. 1864
20000	Elbe Colliery Company, Bohemia [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
30000	Ellerslie and Bardowie (copper), Jamaica	0 18 0	—		July, 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
40000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L. £2]	0 10 0	—		Mar. 1864
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—		June, 1862
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		Feb. 1863
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—		Fully paid.
10000	Karbitz Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
100000	Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	2⅛ 2⅜	Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	—		Nov. 1858
50000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Nov. 1862
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	1 0 0	—		June, 1863
50000	Panulcillo (copper) [L. £4] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1⅝	1¼ 1¾	Feb. 1864
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral [Limited]	100 0 0	—		Stock.
28000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	4 10 0	—		Jan. 1864
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 12 6	—	⅜ ½	Jan. 1864
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	—		Feb. 1864
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		May, 1860
12000	Teplitz Colliery Co., Bohemia [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		June, 1863
5000	Valgodemard Mining Company [L. £20]	8 0 0	—		June, 1864
50000	Vallanzasca (gold), Italy [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 7 6	—		Dec. 1863
45000	Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	—		Oct. 1862
12000	Wheal Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
60000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1	⅞ 1	Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
700	Aberdovey (sil.-lead), Merio.	4 0 0	—		Sept. 1863
1000	Alt-y-Crib (lead)]L. £5]	4 12 6	—		July, 1864
6000	Bagtor (tin) [L.]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4000	Bedford Cons. (cop.), Tavistk.	2 9 0	—		July, 1864
3200	Bedol Aur (lead), Holywell	0 12 0	—		June, 1864
3000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0 0	—		..
400	Billins [L. £30] [200 £25 pd., 200 £30 pd.]				Oct. 1863
6000	Boscawen (tin), Kenwyn	2 10 0	—		Feb. 1864
2280	Boscundle (tin, cp.), St. Austell	7 10 0	—		Sept. 1862
5000	Bottle Hill (tin) Plympton	1 8 6	—	1s.	May, 1864
30000	Bromlow (ld.), Minsterley, Salop	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	30 0 0	—		Aug. 1863
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	9 0 0	—	23 25	June, 1864
1832	Bryntail (lead), Llanidloes	8 7 6	3½		June, 1864
6380	Buller & Basset, (cp.) Redruth	4 11 6	—		Feb. 1864
12000	Calstock Consols (cop.), Calst.	1 17 6	—		..
915	Calvadnack (tin), Wendron	25 3 6	—		Aug. 1864
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	18 10 0	—		Feb. 1864
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	9 18 4	—		June, 1864
75000	Cambrian Consolid. (gd.) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Aug. 1862
8000	Cape Cornwall (cop.), [L. £2 10s.]	1 0 0	—		Aug. 1864
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	28 16 6	—		June, 1864
6000	Caradon Unit. (cop.), St. Neots	1 0 0	—		June, 1863
2580	Carmarthen United (lead)	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
7000	Carnelloe (tin and cop.), Zennor	1 0 0	—		Jan. 1864
6000	Carn Camborne (cop.), Cambn.	1 9 0	30s.	31s. 33s.	July, 1864
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead)	2 1 6	—		Nov. 1861
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 10 0	—		June, 1864
20000	Carysfort [3200 £2½ pd., 16800 £1 pd.]		—		..
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
2500	Cefn Cilcen (ld.), Flint [L. £5]	2 8 6	—		Aug. 1864
800	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead)	4 0 0	—		May, 1864
2000	Central Grylls (tin) [L. £3]	2 10 0	—		Feb. 1864
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	2 12 0	—		Aug. 1864
6000	Charlotte Untd., Perranuthnoe	4 17 8	—		June, 1864
3000	Chiverton Moor (lead)	3 0 0	—		Oct. 1863
3000	Chiverton Valley (lead)	3 0 0	—	1½ 2	Feb. 1864
4000	Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L. £3]	2 2 0	—		Jan. 1864
1024	Cleer's Hill (tin), St. Stephen's	0 2 0	—		..
787	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	33 0 0	—		Aug. 1864
3000	Clowance Wood [L. £5]	1 10 0	—		May, 1864
16000	Coolartra & Bond [L.] [5300 £1 pd., 10700 12s. pd.]				Jan. 1864
50000	Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L.]	1 0 0	1	19s. 6d.	Fully paid.
6000	Cornish Clay and Tin [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
861	Crane (copper), Camborne	24 0 0	14	12½ 13	June, 1864
30000	Crenver and Wh. Abraham [L.]	2 10 0	—		..
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	2 13 0	—		April, 1864
2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 11 0	—		Dec. 1863
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	4 1 0	—		Feb. 1864
35000	Dale (lead), North Stafford	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1000	Darren (lead), Cardigan	6 8 0	—	12	Sept. 1864
2000	DeepLevel, Minera (ld). [L. £5]	3 5 0	—		Feb. 1862
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	44 10 6	—		Dec. 1863
20000	Dolfrwynog (gold) [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		June, 1864
1000	Durlo (tin), Lelant	8 2 0	—		Oct. 1862
1000	Eaglebrook (lead) [L. £20]	17 2 0	—		April, 1864
1000	East Basset and Grylls (tin)	2 0 0	—		May, 1864
6000	E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	0 4 6	—		Aug. 1864
50000	East Cambrian (gold) [L. £1].	0 15 0	—		Feb. 1864
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	3 15 0	8	7½ 7¾	Feb. 1863
2000	East Chiverton (lead)	2 10 6	—		Aug. 1864
50000	E. Clogau (gold), Merio. [L. £1]	0 6 0	—		Mar. 1864
4000	East Devon Gt. Consols (cop.)	1 14 0	—		May, 1864
2048	E. Falmouth (s.-ld.), Kenwyn	5 0 6	—		April, 1864
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	2 7 0	8½	7½ 7⅝	Aug. 1864
6000	E. Gt. Work (tin), Breage [L £5]	2 10 0	—		May, 1864
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cop.)	7 15 6	¾	½ ¾	June, 1864
6145	East Jane (sil.-ld.), Cardinham	2 7 0	—		Mar. 1864
6000	East Laxey (lead) [L. £3]	2 0 0	—		July, 1861
1024	E. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	20 5 0	—		Aug. 1864
8000	E. Polberro (tin) [L. £1] [4000 £1 pd. 4000 2s. 6d. pd.]				Nov. 1863
3986	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	4 4 8	—		Dec. 1863
5000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwin.	2 15 0	3⅝	3½ 3⅝	Sept. 1862
5610	East Seton (cop.), Camborne	0 10 0	—		Dec. 1863
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	88 0 0	—		June, 1864
1024	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth	10 1 0	6	5 6	Aug. 1864
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	11 17 0	—		Sept. 1863
1300	E. Wheal Ellen (cop.) St. Agnes	0 7 6	—		April, 1864
2000	E. Wh. Fortune (tin) Sithney	1 0 0	—		April, 1863
2048	East Wheal Grylls (tin, cop.)	2 2 6	—		July, 1864
6000	East Wheal Metal (tin and cop.)	—			..
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	9 0 6	5	4⅝ 4⅞	June, 1864
6000	East Wheal Vor (tin and cop.)	5 0 0	—		..
2000	Erwfelin (lead), [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		..
6144	Esther Und. (tin), Cardingham	0 2 10	—		June, 1864
6000	Fortescue Cons. (sil.), Endellion	0 12 6	—		..
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	1 5 6	—		April, 1864
1026	Garden (tin), Morvah	4 17 9	—		May, 1863
4096	Garlidna Untd. (tin), Wendron	4 1 6	—		Mar. 1864
1000	Garreg (lead), Flint	5 14 6	—		Dec. 1863
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	2 9 6	—		June, 1864
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.)	4 0 0	4½	4¼	..
30000	Glasgow Caradon Con. (cp.) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
32	Godolphin (cop., tin), Wrexham	4 0 0	—		Aug. 1864
5700	Goginan (silver-lead)	12 10 0	—		April, 1864
2000	Golch Hill (lead), Flintshire	1 0 0	—		..
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer.	4 7 0	—		Mar. 1864
2000	Goonzion (copper), St. Neot	1 12 6	—		Aug. 1864
486	Gramb. & St. Aub. (cp.) [S.E.]	62 0 0	6	5	July, 1864
5000	Great Brigan (cop.), Redruth	6 7 6	—		May, 1864
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive.	2 12 0	—		June, 1864
10000	Great Devon and Bedford [L.]	1 15 0	—		Mar. 1864
3000	Gt. East Lovell (tin), Helston	1 0 0	—		..
5000	Great North Downs (copper)	3 15 0	5	4 5	May, 1864
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)	2 6 6	—		April, 1864
6000	Great S. Chiverton (sil.-lead)	0 10 0	3¼	3 3¼	April, 1864
52000	Great Tregune Consols (cop.)	0 5 0	—		..
3000	Great West Chiverton (lead)	1 0 0	3		June, 1864
3730	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	6 16 0	—		May, 1863
10000	Gt. Wh. Metal, Breage [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		..
2500	Grit and Stapeley (lead), [L.]	10 0 0	—		July, 1864
2048	Grylls Consols (tin)	1 5 0	—		..
4000	Grylls Wheal Florence (tin)	—	3⅛	2½ 3½	Jan. 1864
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken.	13 14 6	2¼	2 2½	April, 1863
3072	Gt. Wh. Grylls (tin, copper)	1 0 0	—		No call.
4910	Gurlyn (cop., tin), St. Erth	2 14 11	—		July, 1864
6068	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	1 7 3	—		Feb. 1864
6000	Hallenbeagle (copper)	1 0 0	3⅝	3½ 3¾	July, 1864
6400	Harwood (ld.), Durham [L. £1]	0 6 6	—		Sept. 1864
5000	Havan (ld.), Cardigan [L. £5]	4 0 0	—		Feb. 1864
5000	Hazel Grove (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		No call.
7219	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	3 6 0	—		Feb. 1864
5000	Hendre (lead), Flint [L. £5]	2 0 0	—		May, 1864
6000	Hingston Down (cop.) [S.E.]	5 10 6	4⅜	4 4½	Dec. 1863
6000	Illogan (tin and copper)	0 12 6	—		Nov. 1863
5000	Kelly Bray (ld.), Callington	5 2 6	—	¼	June, 1864
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	5 6 6	—		Mar. 1862
96	Kilmorey (lead)	25 5 0	—		Feb. 1864
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	3 0 6	—		July, 1864
3000	Lanivet (tin), [L. £2]	1 14 0	—		Aug. 1864
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop).	17 6 4	—		Feb. 1862
963	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	35 0 0	—		Mar. 1863
240	Llangan (ld.), Glamor. [L. £25]	20 0 0	—		Oct. 1863
4000	Llantwit Vardre (coal), [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		May, 1864
2000	Long Rake (lead), Flint	4 10 0	—		Oct. 1863
2000	Lower Park (ld.), Denbigh [L.]	3 11 0	—		Jan. 1864
6000	Maudlin (copper), Lostwithiel	4 2 0	—		April, 1864
4480	Merllyn (lead), Flint	4 1 6	—		June, 1864
3000	Minera Western Boundary [L. £1]	0 2 6	—		Sept. 1863
3000	Mineral Bottom (lead)	3 0 0			..
5000	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	2 9 6	—		Nov. 1862
1024	Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea	18 0 0	29		May, 1864
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw [L.]	4 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4000	Nanteos (lead) [L. £1]	0 5 0	—		Jan. 1864
512	Nant Minera (lead), [L. £20]	6 0 0	—		Aug. 1864
6400	Nant-y-Iago (ld.), Merioneth	3 17 6	—		May, 1863
6000	New East Birch Tor (tin)	0 2 6	—		..
10000	New Concord (sil.-ld.) [L. £3]	1 0 0	—		..
12000	New Cornish [8000 £1 paid, 4000 7s. 6d. paid]				Mar. 1864
6400	N. Crow Hill (ld.), St. Stephen	2 12 6	—		Aug. 1864
6514	New E. Russell (cop.), Tavistk.	0 8 0	—		June, 1864
6400	Nether Hearth (lead), Dufton	0 18 6	—		Oct. 1863
400	New Hendra (tin, cop.), Breage	2 11 0	—		Aug. 1864
6400	New Pembroke (tin and cop.)	0 9 0	—		May, 1864
1024	New Rosewarne (cop.), Gwinear	2 0 0	10		Dec. 1863
6000	New S. Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer	0 16 6	—		Dec. 1863
5969	New Treleigh (cop.), Redruth	3 3 0	—		Mar. 1864
960	New Trevenen (tin), Wendron	7 4 0	—		Aug. 1864
470	Newtownards Min. Co., Down	50 0 0	—		..
1024	New Wendron (tin), Wendron	7 0 0	4		Jan. 1863
1024	New Wh. Grylls (tin and cop.)	2 1 6	—		May, 1863
4096	New Wheal Lovell (tin)	2 2 6	—		June, 1864
15000	New Wheal Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4096	New Wh. Rose (ld. and blende)	0 5 0	—		Nov. 1863
400	New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	24 15 0	80		July, 1864
6000	New Wh. Vor & Metal Utd. (tin)	0 2 6	—		May, 1864
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	25 18 0	—		Feb. 1864
6000	North Chiverton (lead	1 0 0	2⅜	2 2¼	Dec.
16000	North Devon (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 13 0	2	1⅜	Oct.
5000	N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne	3 1 6	—		Jan.
6000	North Downs (cop.) Redruth	2 13 4	1⅛		June
2500	North Frances (cop.)	13 17 6	—		Aug.
2500	Nth. Goich Hill (lead), Flint.	0 10 0	—		April
1366	N. Grambler (cop.), Redruth	4 7 6	—		Aug.
6000	N. Gt. Work, Breage [L. £3]	2 9 0	—		Aug.
16000	N. Hallenbeagle [8000 £1 pd., 8000 8s. 6d. pd.]				Aug.
6000	North Jane (tin, silver-lead)	2 9 6	—		July
2000	N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	8 13 0	—		Aug.
20000	N. Minera (ld.) [15000 £1 pd., 5000 12s. 6d. pd.]				Mar.
4000	N. Phœnix (cop.) Linkinghorne	4 4 0	—		Aug.
6400	No. Pool (tin & cop.), Illogan	1 15 8	—	4¼ 4½	May
700	N. Roskear (cop.), Camborne	31 5 0	24	20 22	Jan.
6144	North Rosewarne (copper)	1 0 0	—	1⅛	July
2000	N. Shepherds (sil.-ld.), Newlyn	2 0 0	—		Jan.
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	4 2 6	2⅜	2⅛ 2⅜	Aug.
5610	North Wh. Crofty (cop.) [S.E.]	2 10 6	4⅛	3⅞ 4	Aug.
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	3 12 11	—		Aug.
1000	N. Wh. Seton, Camborne [L. £25]	2 10 0	—		Aug.
12288	Okel Tor (cop.), Calstock	2 3 10	—		July
1000	Pant-y-Pydew (lead)	5 7 6	—		Aug.
8465	Pedn-an-drea (tin), Redruth	4 3 6	—		Oct.
5000	Pendeen Cons. (cop.), St. Just	4 9 6	2⅛	2¼ 2½	Aug.
5000	Penhalls (tin), St. Agnes	2 16 0	—		Sept.
512	Penhallow Moor (silver-lead)	3 0 0	—		Aug.
6000	Penrait (sil. ld.), Merion. [L.]	2 7 0	—		June
200	Pentre Lygan (lead), [L. £30]	22 10 0	—		Feb.
6000	Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron	1 18 0	—		Feb.
12800	Prince of Wales (tin), Calstock	0 5 6	6s.	4s. 6s.	Feb.
8000	Princess of Wales (tin), Sancreed	1 0 0	—		June
6000	Prosper Uni. (tin, cp.), St. Hilary	7 1 6	3⅛	3 3⅛	April
10156	Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington	0 14 6	—	⅛ ⅜	April
512	Retanna Hill (tin), Wendron	2 17 6	—		Aug.
5000	Rhafna (lead), Carmart. [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		June
4096	Rialton E. Wh. Rose (sil.-ld.)	—	2		..
6000	Roborough Down (cop.) [L. £3]	1 0 0	—		No call.
4026	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	4 11 6	—		..
3848	Rosewarne United (cp., tin)	3 12 9	—	¾ 1	Feb.
6000	Roskear (copper), Camborne	0 10 0	—	2	July
700	Roskearnowth (cop.), Camborne	1 10 0	—		Sept.
2000	Scorrier Con. (tin, cp.), St. Agnes	4 13 6	—		Jan.
800	Segienlas, Montgomery [L. £8]	5 0 0	—		Feb.
12500	Silver Moun. (lead) [L.]	2 0 0	—		May
20000	Sil. Vein, St. Winnow [15000 £1 pd., 5000 5s. pd.]				Fully paid.
4096	Sithney Wheal Metal (tin)	3 10 0	—		Jan.
12000	Sortridge Cons. (cop.) [S.E.]	1 1 0	—	6s. 8s.	June
6000	So. Alfred (cop.), Phill. & Gwin.	0 12 6	—		June
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	16 10 8	6⅛	6 6⅛	Aug.
100	South Bryn Gwiog (lead)	7 0 0	—		July
6000	So. Buller (copper), Gwennap	0 14 0	—		Aug.
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	3 19 6	—		May
5000	So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.]	7 11 0	—		June
6138	S. Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb.	2 12 0	1⅛	27s. 29s.	Oct.
2283	Sou. Crenver (cop.), Crowan.	12 9 0	—		Oct.
6000	South Darren (ld.) [L. £3½]	3 4 6	—		Aug.
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	2 13 0	—		Dec.
5000	S. Foxdale (ld.) I. of Man [L. £5]	2 0 0	—		April
2000	South Gorland (cop.), St. Day	4 10 0	—	6	Jan.
2000	South Grylls (copper) [L. £10]	7 0 0	—		May
1024	S. Herodsfoot (lead) Liskeard.	6 2 6	—		April
96	South Kilmorey (lead)	23 10 0	—		Feb.
2000	South Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 0 0	2⅜	2 2¼	Aug.
4000	S. Minera (lead) [L. £5¼]	4 0 0	—		July
96	South Pant-y-Gof (lead)	27 0 0	—		May
5325	So. Phœnix (cop.) Linkin.	7 1 4	—		Oct.
6000	South St. Ives [L. £2 10s.]	0 5 0	—		July
1024	S. Tresavean (cop.), St. Day	5 6 7	—		Dec.
937	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	19 18 10	—		Aug.
5791	So. Wh. Leisure (tin and cop.)	0 10 0	—		..
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	46 13 0	—		April
794	Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just.	6 12 0	—		Mar.
10000	St. Cuthbert Lead Smelt. [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
40000	St. David's (gold) [L. £2 10s.]	1 5 0	—		Nov.
1024	St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)	11 1 7	—		Nov.
8000	St. Just Untd. (tin) [L. 2¼]	2 0 0	—		Dec.
6000	St. Just Consols (tin) [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		July
640	Stamp Office (lead), Mold	1 0 0	—		Jan.
920	Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.]	33 15 6	30	28 30	July
3500	Tin Hill (tin), St. Austell	0 12 6	—		Dec.
6000	Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne	2 2 0	—		Aug.
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	1 0 0	—		..
1600	Torbay Hematite Iron [L. £8]	6 7 6	—		Dec.
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth.	7 8 8	—		Jan.
1024	Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant	12 12 3	—		Jan.
501	Tresavean and Trethurrap	12 10 0	—		Aug.
3105	Tresellyn and Scaddick Cons.	1 12 6	—		July
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere	7 1 6	—		Aug.
4096	Treweatha (sil.-ld.), Menhen.	5 12 0	—		Jan.
2048	Treworlis (tin), Wendron	5 19 10	—		April
2500	Trimley Hall [1250 £1 pd., 1250 15s. paid]				April
4000	Trumpet Unit. (tin), Wendron	1 9 6	—		Jan.
6400	Tyne Head (tin & cop. [L. £1]	0 17 0	—		Sept.
6000	Tywarnhaile (copper)	5 17 6	—		July
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmar.	0 15 6	8s.	6s. 8s.	Jan.
4000	Wentnor [L. £2½] (lead)	2 4 6	—		Oct.
3000	Wentworth Consols (lead)	3 0 0	12		..
60000	Welsh Gold, Dolgelly [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
20000	West Beam (tin) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
40000	West Clogau (gold), Merioneth	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1000	West Cwm Erfin (lead) [L]	1 0 0	—		Jan.
1218	W. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Cam.	9 5 5	—		Sept.
4216	W. Great Work (tin), Germoe	1 6 6	—		June
6000	W. Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	0 4 0	—		Nov.
12000	W. Maria & Fortescue, Lamerton	1 0 0	—		May
500	West Nanty (lead) [L.]	7 10 0	—		Aug.
19000	West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	2 17 0	—		Aug.
1000	W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon	11 12 6	—		July
256	West Sharp Tor (cp.) Rillaton.	161 0 0	—		May
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	9 11 6	—		Oct.
512	West Tolgus (cop.), Redruth.	38 10 0	—		June
5481	West Trevelyan (tin, copper)	4 3 10	—		Mar.
512	West Wh. Frances (cop.), Illo.	92 5 0	35		Aug.
9017	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	3 16 10	—		Sept.
5000	West Wh. Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	0 7 0	—		Aug.
10000	W. Wh. Martha (cp. & sil.) [L. £2]	1 5 0	—		July
4096	West Wheal Vor (tin)	1 10 0	—		Mar.
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	5 0 0	—		July
5990	Wh. Arthur (cop.), Calstock.	4 6 6	—		April
256	Wheal Buller, Redruth [S.E.]	21 0 0	20	18 20	July
6000	Wh. Caradon (cop.), St. Ives.	2 2 6	—		July
6000	Wh. Colenso (cop.), Marazion	0 1 0	1⅛	1	July
1000	Wheal Curtis (cop.), Crowan	8 13 4	8	8 8¼	Aug.
6000	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	1 13 0	—	37s. 39s.	Aug.
6000	Wheal Crofty (cop.), Illogan	1 7 6	35s.	2 2⅛	Mar.
6144	Wh. Damsel (cp., tin), Gwennap	2 15 0	—		July
4096	Wh. Edward (cop.), Calstock	8 10 6	—		July
1024	Wheal Emily Henrietta (cop.)	12 5 0	—		July
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	3 2 6	—		Jan.
2000	Wheal Falmouth & Sperries	6 11 0	—		June
6000	Wh. Grenville (copper) [S.E.]	8 14 0	8	7¼ 7½	Aug.
5120	Wh. Harriett (cop.), Camborne	4 6 6	—		May
6000	Wheal Hartley (cop.), Gwinear	1 2 6	—		Mar.
3648	Wheal Hearle (tin), St. Just.	3 5 0	—		Aug.
2048	Wheal Hope (sil.-ld.), Perran	3 15 0	—		June
6000	Wheal Ida (sil.-lead), St. Ive.	0 3 0	—		July
4800	Wh. Ludcott and Wrey (lead)	3 14 8	—		Aug.
968	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	20 6 10	—		Dec.
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchings (Plymp.)	0 13 0	—		Aug.
6000	Wh. Norris (tin, cp.), St. Cleer	3 14 7	—		June
1024	Wheal Par (tin), St. Blazey	6 16 0	—		Aug.
6000	Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's	3 3 6	—		April
1024	Wheal Polmear (copper)	3 13 9	—	9 10	..
970	Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage	13 18 10	—		Feb.
25000	Wh. Prudence St. Ag. [L. £1]	0 17 6	—		April
240	Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	96 10 0	—		Sept.
2000	Wheal Rose (copper), Scorrier.	—			..
1500	Wheal Sarah (tin), Lanivet	0 9 6	—		April
4096	Wheal Sidney (tin), Plympton	5 3 1	—		July
2048	Wh. Sithney & Carnmeal Uni.	12 19 0	7⅛		Aug.
6000	Wheal Sparnon (copper)	0 12 0	—		May
960	Wh. Trannack (cop.), Sithney	2 16 6	—		July
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	4 10 6	1¾		June
6000	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	14 15 0	8s.		Aug.
4096	Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	9 7 0	—		June
4500	Wheal Viow (copper)	0 9 0	—		Mar.
1024	Wh. Vyvyan (cop.), Constantine	9 15 0	—		Aug.
994	Worvas Downs (tin), Lelant.	7 7 0	—		June
3097	Yarner (copper), Devon	3 13 0	—		May

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares	Mines	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
10000	Discount Corporatn. [L. £100]	17 10 0	20	17½ 18½	..
125000	Gen. Cred. & Fin. Lond. [L. £20]	4 0 0	6¾	6 6¼	..
150000	Inter. Financial Soc. [L. £20]	5 0 0	9⅜	8 8¾	..
80000	National Discount Co. [L. £25]	5 0 0	14	12½ 13	..

*** Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Limited Liability.

*** Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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